

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FIELD BOOK

SD

565

.572

1987



Toiyabe N.F.
Forest Service
USDA
B4

A 1392
N 81

CHAPTER IV

FOREST MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

This chapter contains the Forest-wide multiple-use goals, desired future condition, and standards and guidelines that apply to the Toiyabe National Forest. Twelve management areas are also described and management direction and activities are discussed for each area.

MANAGEMENT GOALS AND DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION OF THE FOREST

Forest management goals are concise statements describing a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. They are timeless in that they have no specific date on which they are to be completed. With implementation of this Forest Plan, the condition of the Toiyabe National Forest will begin to change, culminating in a more efficient and productive Forest by the year 2030.

The mission of the Toiyabe is to serve as the public's steward of the land and its resources. The Toiyabe will manage these resources for the benefit of all American people both locally and nationally. In all its activities, the Forest will strive to manage productivity and resource values for current and future generations. The Toiyabe workforce will be dedicated to safety, economic efficiency, the public, and the land.

Implementation of the Plan will enhance environmental quality, promote economic growth, and provide a higher level of market and nonmarket outputs than is currently being achieved. This emphasis represents more intensive management of the Forest's resource potential than currently exists and is generally needed if projected demands are to be met over the next 50 years.

This section describes "Goals and Desired Future Condition" of the Toiyabe by resource element. Goals for each resource are stated in broad, general terms looking from the present into the future. The desired future condition is stated as how the Forest should appear in the year 2030 if implementation of the Plan is properly achieved.

Implementation of management direction to achieve the desired goals will be coordinated with the policies, programs, and objectives of other federal agencies, and state and local governments.

RECREATION

Goals

- (1) The Toiyabe will increase the quality and quantity of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities with particular emphasis in the Sierra Nevada and the Spring Mountains of southern Nevada.
- (2) Recreation Management will be in concert and coordination with appropriate city, county, state, and other federal agencies.

Desired Future Condition

The Forest will offer a variety of opportunities for developed and dispersed recreational experiences. Construction of 12 new campgrounds and reconstruction of existing sites will provide an additional 5,150 PAOTs. Existing and newly developed sites will operate to Forest Plan standards and guidelines. Expected demand for developed recreation will be met. Construction/reconstruction of 100 miles of trail and construction of 16 additional trailheads will increase dispersed recreation opportunities. Construction/reconstruction may have been modified based on planned comprehensive trail inventories. Identification of some trailhead locations would also depend on the planned inventory. Trails will be maintained at a one- to five-year frequency depending on management objectives. An average of 375 miles of trail will be maintained annually. Increased protection of resources and recreational users will have been provided through improved law enforcement. Facility maintenance will have been increased and all developed recreation improvements will be maintained at a safe and healthy standard.

ORV use will be allowed where such use is not incompatible with other resource programs. An annual travel plan will be developed for each Ranger District. Generally, the Forest will be open to ORVs. Closure or restrictions will occur where there is obvious conflict with other uses and where natural resource damage might result. Forest resources will not have been degraded from indiscriminate ORV use.

The following areas will be closed either through the year or seasonally to ORV use:

1. Roads and trails which are closed by sign, gate, or barricade including earthen barricades extending the width of the road
2. Where it is necessary to remove obstacles such as rocks, logs, or soil or where there would be damage to vegetation
3. Developed recreation sites (except for ingress and egress to parking facilities)
4. Key wildlife habitat such as winter range, fawning, and lambing areas
5. Rights-of-way for electrical transmission lines, pipelines, or telephone lines
6. Riparian zones unless specifically designated by a Forest Officer
7. Timber regeneration areas where trees are less than ten feet high

8. Wilderness

9. "Areas" and trails managed for nonmotorized recreation activities as shown on ranger district travel plans and maps

10. Areas with easily erodible soils

Management of roads will be planned to minimize impacts to roadbeds and to minimize surface erosion. A number of local roads are not adequately designed for year-round use. Except for short periods, these roads will be closed to public motorized use in order to minimize watershed impact. Rehabilitated temporary or old logging roads will normally be closed to motorized vehicular use. These rehabilitated roads will be signed "closed to vehicles."

VISUAL MANAGEMENT

Goal

- (1) The Forest landscape will be managed with a sensitivity for visual quality.

Desired Future Condition

The Forest's landscape will have been managed to achieve the following visual quality objectives (VQOs):

1. "Preservation" -- where only ecological changes have occurred (396,600 acres)
2. "Retention" -- management practices are not evident to the casual observer (438,000 acres)
3. "Partial Retention" -- management practices are visually subordinate (1,022,400 acres)
4. "Modification" -- management practices may have dominated the landscape but activities should appear as natural occurrences in the fore- and middle-ground (1,086,700 acres)
5. "Maximum Modification" -- management practices may have dominated the landscape but activities should appear as natural occurrences in the background (228,000 acres)

Visual Quality Maps are on file in the Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office in Sparks, Nevada.

FIRE AND FUEL MANAGEMENT

Goals

- (1) The Forest will provide an effective fire management program that is responsive to land and resource management objectives. It will achieve the successful operation of a fully coordinated fire protection workforce which includes the Forest Service, State of Nevada, State of California, BLM, and local fire departments.
- (2) Prescribed burning will be planned to meet management objectives, including fuels reduction and habitat type conversion, in a safe and efficient manner.

Desired Future Condition

Fire and fuel management will have been implemented at a level that achieved the least cost plus least net value change on all management areas, except those where management direction required a more intense level of protection. The Cooperative Sierra Fire Initiative will have been implemented. Level II and the Sierra Initiative will result in an average annual burn of a maximum of 500 acres by wildfire and improved protection of private land investments within and adjacent to the Forest. Prescribed burning will have been used in wildlife and range management practices resulting in improved vegetative conditions.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Goals

- (1) Rangelands will be in satisfactory condition or better.
- (2) All grazing allotments and wild and free-roaming horse and burro territories will be under approved management plans.

Desired Future Condition

Ninety-five percent of all rangelands will have been brought to satisfactory condition. Management plans will have been approved for all grazing allotments and wild and free-roaming horse and burro territories. Livestock and wild horse/burro use will have been maintained at pre-existing levels. Noxious farm weeds will be under control.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COORDINATION

Goals

- (1) The Toiyabe will provide information to the public on the Forest's mission and programs.

- (2) The public, state, local, and other federal agencies will be involved in the Toiyabe's decision-making process by fully implementing the Forest Service National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and providing adequate "scoping" of issues per FSH 1909.15.

Desired Future Condition

The public will fully understand the mission of the Toiyabe specifically, and the Forest Service as a whole. Decisions made on the Toiyabe National Forest will have benefited from public involvement through the scoping and NEPA process.

WILDERNESS

Goals

- (1) Existing and recommended wilderness will be designated and managed to protect wilderness values.
- (2) Quality wilderness experiences will be provided for the public.

Desired Future Condition

The addition of 261,500 acres to the wilderness system will have perpetuated wilderness values for future generations. Site damage and overuse on some portions of the existing Hoover Wilderness will have been reduced through better user management. The Hoover and Carson-Iceberg Wilderness additions will have provided additional wilderness acreages in the Sierra. The additions of Arc Dome and Mount Jefferson in central Nevada, Mount Charleston in southern Nevada and Mt. Rose in the Carson Range will have provided opportunities for wilderness experiences in parts of the state where none previously existed.

TIMBER

Goals

- (1) Timber will be managed to optimize the goals and key resource values of the Toiyabe.
- (2) Public benefits will exceed costs.

Desired Future Condition

Well-managed vegetative manipulation of timber stands will have resulted in a reduction of insect and disease problems; provided access to many areas of the Forest for resource management activities; and reduced wildfire hazards. A balanced habitat will

have resulted in an overall net gain of many wildlife species inhabiting the Forest. Soils will not have been degraded and water quality will have been maintained or improved. (See Appendix D for specific timber age distributions through the planning horizon.)

SOIL, WATER, AND RIPARIAN AREAS

Goals

- (1) High quality water yields will be enhanced for approximately 949,500 acre feet to meet state water quality standards. Water rights and instream flows will be acquired as necessary for management and use of the National Forest.
- (2) The Forest will improve water quality and manage riparian areas to satisfactory condition. All riparian area-dependent resources will be maintained or enhanced. Water resource improvement projects and other projects will be designed to improve and maintain the quality of water and soil resources.

Desired Future Condition

Greater emphasis on environmental quality will have had positive effect on the soil and water resources. Specific riparian area standards and guidelines, and greater emphasis on rangeland management will have significantly benefitted riparian area-dependent resources. Direct soil and water resource improvement projects will have arrested the decline and, in some instances, restored the productivity of key watersheds. Instream flows will protect riparian area-dependent resources against incompatible water resource development. Use of Forest-wide resource inventory and greater emphasis on water resource inventory will have resulted in greater project success, less impact on soil and water resources, and avoidance of losses from management activities in hazardous areas such as floodplains. Monitoring will provide information for quicker response to management-induced impacts on soil and water resources. Knowledge to properly implement projects will also be gained from continued monitoring. Water yields will not have increased on the Forest.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

Goals

- (1) Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species will be recognized and protected through habitat management and coordination with state wildlife agencies. Habitat will be in good-to-excellent condition. Lahontan cutthroat trout will be delisted. Paiute trout species will be firmly established. Bald eagle habitat

will be maintained and peregrine falcons successfully reintroduced in the Sierra.

- (2) Fish and game populations will be enhanced and managed at levels commensurate with habitat conditions with an emphasis on improving overall quality of wildlife habitat.

Desired Future Condition

Habitat conditions for Paiute and Lahontan cutthroat trout (threatened species-federal list) will be "good" to "excellent," and both fish will have been delisted. Habitat conditions for the bald eagle and peregrine falcon will have been maintained. Peregrine falcons will be present on the Sierra districts.

Management of habitat for MIS, sensitive species, fish, and big game species will have been emphasized. Riparian habitats will have been improved by emphasizing their protection and restoration. Use of the Forest snag management and old growth standards and guidelines will have maintained forested habitats for nongame and ecologically important species. Sensitive plant species will be protected.

The Toiyabe will have continued to work with other agencies, particularly the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the California Department of Fish and Game, to determine what opportunities exist for habitat management.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Goals

- (1) The Forest will maintain the Human Resources Program to provide participants with employment, and conservation and environmental education and awareness while participants assist the Forest in accomplishing its objectives.
- (2) The Forest will continue to provide equal opportunity to all persons regardless of race, creed, sex, marital status, age, handicap, religion, or national origin.

Desired Future Condition

Many of the Forest objectives will have been accomplished through the Human Resources Program. Along with completion of projects that will benefit society as a whole, participants in the program will have an understanding of the Forest Service and its many programs. The Toiyabe will have benefitted and will be a better organization for which to work.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goals

- (1) Forest-wide programmatic inventory and evaluation will be implemented to identify cultural resources on the Toiyabe.
- (2) Significant properties will be identified, evaluated for National Register nomination, and protected, as appropriate.
- (3) The Forest will manage cultural resources in a comprehensive manner and eliminate "crisis management."
- (4) Enhancement and interpretation of cultural resources will encourage public interest.

Desired Future Condition

The Cultural Resource Overview (having been completed in 1988) will guide management decisions and direction, and provide a necessary link to the Nevada State Historic Preservation Plan. In the Overview, areas will have been delineated for moderate and high archaeological sensitivity, and work targeted for completion of a Forest-wide cultural resource inventory. All nominations of properties to the National Register will have been made. The inventory of National Register properties will provide a useful planning tool for effective management of the cultural resource in relation to other resource needs. Protection, enhancement, and interpretation of National Register quality properties will have been on-going.

LANDS AND SPECIAL USES

Goals

- (1) Use and occupancy of the National Forest will be provided when it is consistent with Forest management area objectives, is in the public interest, and when it cannot reasonably be served by development on private land.
- (2) Land ownership will be adjusted to optimize public benefits and administrative effectiveness of the National Forest System.
- (3) Sufficient access will be provided for public use and resource management of the Forest.

Desired Future Condition

The Forest will have acquired 35,000 acres through exchange. Major priorities for land adjustment will have been key wildlife habitat and recreational use. Land consolidation will have minimized or eliminated ownership patterns which require

rights-of-way across private lands for public access and resource management. Occupancy, fire, and timber trespass also will have been minimized or eliminated through consolidation. All land will have been adjusted in accordance with legislative mandates and Forest Service policy; covered by environmental analysis; and, where applicable, coordinated with other state and federal agencies and private owners.

All property lines will have been located and posted to standard with the addition of 14,000 corners.

Issuance of special use permits will be limited to those cases which serve the public need and which cannot reasonably be met on private lands. Priority will be given to special uses which maximize public benefits including energy related uses. Any necessary mitigating measures will be incorporated into permits. Electronic special uses will be limited to designated electronic sites and screened carefully to avoid interference with Forest Service frequencies.

When proposals to develop private inholdings will significantly impact National Forest lands, these concerns and recommended mitigation measures will be discussed with appropriate county or local officials.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND FACILITIES

Goals

- (1) A safe and efficient transportation network will be provided for resource protection, management, and public use of National Forest System Lands.
- (2) Facilities will be developed or improved to facilitate resource management, and to ensure the health and safety of employees.

Desired Future Condition

Buildings and Administrative Sites - Administrative sites on the Toiyabe will range from single building sites to integrated district complexes with multiple buildings. Three sites will have been abandoned and structures removed; twelve other sites will have been evaluated for disposal, relocation, or reconstruction by fiscal year 1995. Construction/reconstruction will be accomplished as funds become available. Maintenance on remaining sites will be contingent on funds available. Health, safety, and energy items will receive the highest priority.

Transportation - The transportation system will provide user safety, convenience, and efficiency to accomplish land and resource management objectives. Resource activities will be coordinated with road construction. The basic arterial and

collector road system, approximately 800 miles under Forest Service jurisdiction, will be in place. Annually, eight miles of reconstruction will be accomplished with appropriated funds. Arterial and collector roads will be open and reconstructed to a standard that is maintainable for safe travel by a prudent driver in a passenger car. Traffic may be restricted on roads not constructed to an all-weather standard. All other construction and reconstruction will be in support of resource activities.

The basic local road system will be in place and any construction of additional facilities will be in support of site-specific resource activities. Roads identified in the Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule will be reconstructed to a standard that is at least maintainable to protect the road investment and to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level. Public and commercial use will be prohibited on those facilities identified for inclusion in a basic custodial maintenance level. Campground and administrative site roads will be maintained at least to a level that is safe for travel in a standard passenger car. Maintenance levels for local roads will have been documented in the Forest Transportation Facility Operation and Maintenance Schedule.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Goal

- (1) The Forest will maintain a law enforcement program which assures safe use of the Forest by the public and protects National Forest resources.

Desired Future Condition

The public will be educated in proper use of the Forest. Timber theft, arson, fraudulent leasing of range privileges, mining abuses, and vandalism will be minimal. Violations will be reported and proper action taken.

MINERALS

Goals

- (1) Minerals exploration and development will be encouraged while establishing reclamation policies that minimize or shorten the duration of impacts on renewable and nonrenewable surface resources.
- (2) Cases of abuse of mining laws will be resolved promptly.

Desired Future Condition

Development of energy and nonenergy resources will be encouraged. Through working with industry the Forest will have developed cost effective and environmentally sound reclamation procedures. The Forest will also have worked with industry to further development and use of drilling equipment for effective exploration methods resulting in the least impact to other resources.

Any operation with potential to cause significant surface disturbance will be covered by an operating plan with provisions to minimize or mitigate effects on natural and cultural resource values. Reclamation plans will address surface disturbance and will contain provisions to return disturbed areas to as near the pre-existing condition as possible. Reclamation bonds will be calculated in accordance with the reclamation plan.

Informal mineral evaluations by qualified geologists, mining engineers, or other mineral specialists will be conducted prior to approval of operating plans for areas identified through the NEPA process as primitive, or semi-primitive nonmotorized.

Of the estimated 12,069 operating plans issued over the 50 year planning period, 80 percent will have had compliance checks. Reclamation of approximately 30,466 acres of the estimated 32,070 acres of total disturbance will have been accomplished.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

Goals

- (1) Research values will be preserved and protected within the Mount Jefferson, Carpenter Canyon, and Babbitt Peak RNAs.
- (2) RNAs will be maintained for research, study, observation, and monitoring; and for kinds of educational activities that are not destructive or manipulative, and that ensure unmodified conditions.
- (3) RNAs will contribute to:
 - a) Preservation and maintenance of genetic diversity.
 - b) Protection against serious environmental disruptions.
 - c) The study of succession.
 - d) Baseline controls for research measuring ecological and hydrological effects of land management manipulation techniques and practices.
 - e) On-site and extension educational activities.

Desired Future Condition

Research natural areas will have been managed and protected to maintain established objectives. An additional RNA will have been selected to replace the Sweetwaters.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFICIENCY

Goals

- (1) The Toiyabe will produce a mix of goods and services within the bounds of its physical, biological, social, and economic environment.
- (2) The Forest will be managed in a manner that is sensitive to economic efficiency.

Desired Future Condition

Forest Service management programs will have been conducted in the least costly method of meeting the goals and objectives of the Plan.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Goal

- (1) Epidemic outbreaks of pests and/or diseases will be minimized through integrated pest management strategy.

Desired Future Condition

Endemic populations of bark beetles and other Forest pests will continue but with a reduction in acres affected by dwarf mistletoe. Noxious farm weeds and significant outbreaks of range pests will be treated as necessary.

FOREST-WIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

This Plan establishes standards for all resources and then emphasizes particular resources within those constraints. Better management will be emphasized for range and mineral resources and developed recreation. Multiple-use management will provide a viable mix of outputs while protecting and enhancing all resources.

Another significant feature of this Plan is the application of social resource management principles. Direction is applied to maintain or enhance local community stability and to respond to one or more of the issue topics. By addressing public issues and management concerns, the social resource is incorporated into consideration of the physical and biological resources. Response to the 11 issue topics is detailed in Chapter III.

Management requirements necessary for achieving goals and objectives are referred to as "standards and guidelines." These state the bounds or constraints within which management practices will be performed. Within this document, the terms "standard" and "guideline" are interchangeable with no difference in meaning. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines described in the following section were developed to address public issues and management concerns; and to direct management practices in order to accomplish Forest-wide goals and objectives.

All references to Forest Service Handbooks (Timber and Facilities) have been incorporated into the process records as of May 1985.

All management/resource activities will meet standards and guidelines where appropriate.

All proposed projects will have an economic analysis done and will be carried out if they are cost effective (total benefits (non-amenity and amenity)) exceeds total cost.

RECREATION

- 1- Manage the Forest to provide a wide variety of opportunities within the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (see glossary for definitions and Chapter III for acres).
- 2- Prepare a vegetative management prescription for each developed recreation site. Objectives of the prescription are to:
 - A. Encourage natural regeneration practices.
 - B. Maintain and/or create an environment that is pleasing in visual aspects and which resembles a natural setting.
 - C. Provide herbs, grasses, and other ground-cover plants as components of the site.

- D. Create a more durable area, less prone to damage by human or pest impact.
 - E. Create diversity of tree size, age, and species, ultimately reducing hazard trees and the need for emergency removal.
 - F. Develop healthy soil conditions conducive to plant growth.
 - G. Create or perpetuate plant screening between occupancy units appropriate to the planned experience level.
 - H. Provide shade, wind protection, and sunshine diversity appropriate to the climate.
 - I. Provide protection from unacceptable damage by wildfire.
- 3- Roads, trails, and "areas" will be designated in the Ranger District travel plans and maps for motorized vehicle use.
 - 4- Protect the scenic quality of the Forest by achieving the designated visual quality objectives (VQO), unless modified by a site-specific environmental assessment.
 - 5- Minimize log skidding in recreation sites. Predesignate skidding in sensitive recreation areas.
 - 6- Harden sites where occupancy is greater than 40 percent and where resource damage is occurring or expected to occur.
 - 7- Require "pack-out" of refuse from all dispersed recreation areas.
 - 8- Strive to clean and police developed fee sites to standards described in "Recreation Sites - San Dimas Publication."
 - 9- Set developed site fees at an amount to recover operation and maintenance costs.
 - 10- Campgrounds will be evaluated for cost effectiveness. Campgrounds determined to be inefficient may be closed.
 - 11- No new recreation residence permits will be issued. Existing residences may be relocated if in hazardous or emergency areas, or areas needed for public use.
 - 12- Conduct a comprehensive trail inventory to identify trails needing improvement, relocation, new construction, or abandonment.
 - 13- Sierra front trails will be managed to meet planned objectives specified in the Trail Management Guide.
 - 14- National Recreation Trails will be managed to Level IV Maintenance Standards (Toiyabe Crest National Recreation Trail would be managed at

Level III). Wilderness trails will be managed to achieve wilderness management objectives.

- 15 Maintain other trails to a level and at a frequency commensurate with use and management objectives. (See Trail Maintenance Guide, Table II-2.)

FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT

- 1- Use the National Fire Analysis (FSH 5109.19) to determine the most cost efficient level of attack forces and detection and prevention programs.
- 2- All wildfires will receive an appropriate suppression response. Appropriate responses are confinement, containment, or control.
- 3- Suppression responses to wildfire are documented in the appropriate preplanned dispatching guides (Carson-Bridgeport, Central Nevada, and Las Vegas) except for specific areas for which Fire Management Area action guides are yet to be prepared. Fire Management Area action guides will determine response in sensitive areas such as wilderness. (See Management Area discussions on those areas for which such action programs are appropriate.)
- 4- Response to wildfire which escapes initial action will be determined in an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis which considers land management objectives, costs, damages, safety, and reinforcement capabilities.
- 5- Natural fuel treatment projects will meet multi-resource objectives.
- 6- Vegetation manipulation may be required to meet protection objectives.
- 7- Use planned, prescribed fire to improve or enhance resource outputs where appropriate.
- 8- Use planned and unplanned ignitions to restore natural ecosystems in wilderness and other areas where appropriate.
- 9- Cooperate with other agencies and adjacent landowners to encourage treatment of hazardous fuel accumulations where cost effective and where fuels present a threat to public lands.
- 10- Implement the Action Program for reducing the risk of wildfire damage on the Sierra Front (see Fire Action Program in Chapter V - Implementation).
- 11- Utilize interagency cooperation and the closest available forces to reduce costs of all emergencies.
- 12- Design prevention efforts to prevent human-caused wildfires and to minimize unacceptable resource loss.
- 13- Standards for planning timber sale slash treatment for all activity fuels except pinyon/juniper follow: To determine if treatment is needed use standards in Table IV-1. Use the slope class of the unit or stand, then

select the appropriate fuel loading. Next, determine if the predicted crown scorch is acceptable. Crown scorch is considered acceptable if the predicted height from Table IV-2 is equal to or less than the average height to the crown base of the leave trees for the unit or stand being evaluated. This will lead to either (1), (2), (3), or (4) under "Treatment Required."

- 14- Standards for pinyon/juniper slash treatment are similar to those for other tree species except that they are based on less severe fire weather conditions and they do not consider leave stand damage. To determine if treatment is needed using standards in Table IV-1, start with the slope class (0-30 percent or over 30 percent) of the stand or unit to be evaluated, then select the appropriate fuel loading. This will lead to (1), (2), (3) or (4) under "Treatment Required".
- 15- Precommercial thinning slash treatment standards are for fire hazard reduction purposes. Treatments which exceed these standards may be applied, as necessary, for other land management considerations. These standards do not apply to stands thinned with silvicides. Fuel treatment action programs for this type of thinning must be approved by Forest fuel management specialists or Forest fire staff officers.

A. Qualitative Standards - These standards deal with planning, timing, and other qualitative measures.

1. Fuel Treatment Action Programs. A comprehensive action program for treatment of fuels will be prepared for each thinning project. This program will be based on measurement of down woody material and prediction of thinning slash to be added to the down fuel load (refer to the R-4 Fuel Management Guide for plan content).
2. Minimum Lopping Specifications. When lopping is prescribed, specifications will equal or exceed each of the following:
 - a. Sever limbs from the bole on at least three sides.
 - b. Sever all materials protruding through a plane 24 inches above ground.
 - c. Sever boles bridging more than 12 inches above ground level.

TABLE IV-1 SLASH TREATMENT STANDARDS
(For All Activity Fuels Except Pinyon/Juniper)

| SLOPE | FUEL 1/ LOADING (Tons/Ac.) | LEAVE 2/ STAND DAMAGE | TREATMENT REQUIRED (See explanation) |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 0 to 30% | 10 or Higher | Unacceptable | (1) <u>Yes</u> , needed for both control and protection of leave stand. |
| | | Acceptable | (2) <u>Yes</u> , but only that necessary to insure initial attack success. |
| | Under 10 | Unacceptable | (3) Depends on timber protection objectives, fire size is predicted at 5-10 acres. |
| | | Acceptable | (4) <u>No</u> , fuelbed meets control and protection requirements. |

1/ Includes both natural and activity fuels under three inches in diameter.

2/ Leave stand damage as measured by crown scorch (See Table IV-2). If crown scorch is not an appropriate measure, for example in a thin-backed fir stand, determine acceptability of fire based on other, localized factors.

TABLE IV-1 SLASH TREATMENT STANDARDS (cont.)
(For All Activity Fuels Except Pinyon/Juniper)

| SLOPE | FUEL 1/ LOADING (Tons/Ac.) | LEAVE 2/ STAND DAMAGE | TREATMENT REQUIRED (See explanation) |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Over 30% | 5 or Higher | Unacceptable | (1) <u>Yes</u> , needed for both control and protection of leave stand. |
| | | Acceptable | (2) <u>Yes</u> , but only that necessary to insure initial attack success. |
| | Under 5 | Unacceptable | (3) Depends on timber protection objectives, fire size is predicted at 5-10 acres. |
| | | Acceptable | (4) <u>No</u> , fuelbed meets control and protection requirements. |

1/ Includes both natural and activity fuels under three inches in diameter.

2/ Leave stand damage as measured by crown scorch (See Table IV-2). If crown scorch is not an appropriate measure, for example in a thin-backed fir stand, determine acceptability of fire based on other, localized factors.

TABLE IV-2 PREDICTED CROWN SCORCH 1/ (Height in Feet)

| Total Fuel Loading (Tons/Ac.) | CROWN SCORCH (F+) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 0-30% Slope | 30 to 60% Slope | Over 60% Slope |
| 1 | - | - | - |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 15 | 36 | 36 | 47 |
| 20 | 58 | 70 | 82 |
| 25 | 70 | 82 | 96 |
| 30 | 82 | 102 | - |
| 35 | 96 | - | - |
| 40 | 102 | - | - |

1/ Scorch height table to be used for planning activity fuel treatment (except pinyon/juniper). Scorch height shown to approximately 100 feet, stands with higher crown bases are unlikely and predictions in such a severe range should not be relied on to protect leave stands.

TABLE IV-3 PINYON/JUNIPER SLASH TREATMENT STANDARDS

| SLOPE | FUEL LOADING | TREATMENT REQUIRED |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 0 to 40% | 12 Tons/ac. or more | (1) Yes, may be partial disposal combined with lopping. |
| | Under 12 tons/acre | (2) Only lopping needed for loading of 5 to 12 tons per acre. |
| lopping Over 40% | 8 tons/ac. or more | (3) Yes, may be partial disposal with |
| | Under 8 tons/acre | (4) None required |

Lopping-Accomplished to a two-foot standard (a) all material protruding through a plane 24 inches above ground level will be severed; and (b) limbs bridging more than 12 inches above ground level will be severed.

Lopping is generally not effective in reducing fire behavior in fuels of less than three tons per acre.

3. Timing.

- a. All fuelbreaks or fire-breaks will be constructed prior to thinning. They should be designed during timber sales planning, if applicable, to avoid creating construction problems.
- b. Log thinning slash concurrently with thinning operations.
- c. Thinning on adjacent areas will not be accomplished until the fire hazard on thinned areas is reduced to a tolerable level (normally five years or more).
- d. Delay subsequent entries: in multiple entry thinning until hazard from the first entry has reached a level (when added to the new slash) which meets quantitative standards. Normally space entries five or more years apart.

B. Quantitative Standards - These standards are based on analysis of thinning slash by the activity fuel fire hazard assessment model at the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory. The objective is to provide treatment of precommercially thinned areas to provide a reasonable minimum loss to fire.

They are based on total fuel load below three inches diameter predicted during thinning. This load includes down fuels present before thinning. However, an adjustment may be made as indicated by the footnote in Table IV-4 when these down fuels constitute 30 percent or more of the total.

Slope is considered only in determining maximum fuel patch size. Smaller patches may be prescribed, if necessary, for considerations other than fire hazard. Maximum sizes may be exceeded slightly to facilitate planning, and the reasons are to be documented in the project fuel treatment plan.

Treatment alternatives are minimums for fire hazard reduction. The standards may be exceeded when necessary to meet other land management requirements. Treatments may be combined on one fuel patch when, considered together, they meet minimum standards.

Following is a brief description of treatment methods:

1. Lopping. Hand treatment to reduce fuel bed depth. Actual measurement on projects should be according to lopping specifications designed to achieve desired depth reduction.
2. Crushing. Reducing fuel bed depth without chipping or changing actual load, usually by tractor or other equipment. This treatment will usually provide a satisfactory fuel bed depth reduction.

TABLE IV-4

PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING SLASH QUANTITATIVE TREATMENT STANDARDS
(Based on Slash Under Three Inches in Diameter)

| Predicted and existing fuel loading under 3 inches | Minimum Treatment | Maximum Fuel Patch Size |
|--|--|---|
| Under 5 tons/acre | No treatment necessary for fire hazard reduction | 150 acres under 40% slope 100 acres over 40% slope |
| 5 to 10 tons/acre | Log or crush to Regional Thinning Loading Specifications | 40 acres under 40% slope 60 acres over 40% slope |
| 11 to 25 tons/acre | <p>Alternatives</p> <p>(1) Reduce single entry loading to 10 tons per acre or less by multiple entry thinning. Follow loading standards above.</p> <p>(2) Reduce slash under 3 inches to less than 5 tons per acre by burning.</p> <p>(3) Reduce loading of lopped or crushed fuel under 3 inches to 5 to 10 tons per acre by burning.</p> <p>(4) Rehabilitate by oiling, burning, and</p> <p>(5) Mechanical treatment by a method that chips or</p> | <p>Single entry loading under 5 tons/acre use above standards for under 5 tons.</p> <p>Loading 5 to 10 tons/acre use above standards for 5 to 10 tons/acre.</p> <p>150 acres under 40% slope 100 acres over 40% slope</p> <p>80 acres under 40% slope 60 acres over 40% slope</p> <p>150 acres under 40% slope 100 acres over 40% slope</p> <p>40%.</p> |
| Over 25 tons/acre | <p>Alternatives</p> <p>(1) Rehabilitate by oiling, burning, and</p> <p>(2) Mechanical treatment by a method that chips or</p> | <p>150 acres under 40% slope 100 acres over 40% slope</p> <p>40 acres</p> |

When down woody fuels constitute 30 percent or more of the total loading under three inches, the values in this column may be increased by three tons per acre.

16- Fire Rehabilitation and Restoration will be accomplished as follows:

For all fires larger than 300 acres, an ID team, starting before the fires are controlled, will prepare a fire rehabilitation plan or determine that one is not necessary. If the fire included land administered or owned by another party, every effort will be made to include that part on the ID team and to see that the plan includes all lands burned. Smaller fires may also require team surveys and a rehabilitation plan if on- and off-site values justify such an investigation.

The team will specifically address: 1) fire suppression rehabilitation; 2) emergency rehabilitation; 3) resource adjustments; and 4) long-term resource restoration.

Before seeding is proposed, a test (e.g., tetrazolium chemical test) should be conducted to estimate the percentage of live plant crowns and viable seed. If live plants occur at an average of no more than two feet apart, seeding is probably not necessary for recovery. Determine suitability for seeding using Table IV-5.

Grass can be seeded if the site condition is "fair" or "good." Browse species will probably not survive if the site is not at least "good" and has at least 12 inches of precipitation. Broadcasting seed without site preparation is seldom successful, but it can be used in upper elevations of pinyon, or above pinyon, if the seed can be covered with snow or ash, etc., until germination. Success is often only in new ash. At middle elevations and below, the seed should be placed only where there has been mechanical site preparation.

Sites at the lower elevations of the pinyon types and below are prone to cheatgrass invasion and its permanent establishment. Every effort should be made to reseed these areas with grasses and forbs as soon as possible after the burn. Sites at higher elevations will often recover even though cheatgrass may dominate for 10 to 15 years. But southern exposures on these higher sites will continue to be dominated by cheatgrass unless there is little or no grazing. If grazing is to be more than 10 to 15 percent on these south slopes, seeding will be necessary to prevent dominance by cheatgrass.

Fire rehabilitation should also be directed toward presuppression. Crested wheatgrass can be used as a barrier to a fire. (With precipitation less than 15 inches, use crested wheatgrass; with precipitation greater than 15 inches, use smooth brome).

- A. Fire suppression rehabilitation is that work necessary to restore the site after fire suppression activities; e.g., rehabilitation of bulldozer lines. The work will be completed as soon as possible and to the extent possible by the suppression crews on the fire. All bulldozer lines will be waterbarred and seeded immediately. Erosion control and

seeding on all other disturbed areas will be completed. Annual rye grass can be used as a nurse crop to help perennials become established.

- B. Emergency rehabilitation will be completed only when it is necessary to prevent loss of soil and onsite productivity, loss of water control and deterioration of water quality, or when onsite life or property are threatened.
- C. Resource adjustments are management constraints necessary to provide for rehabilitation. A burned area should not be grazed for two growing seasons following the burn.
- D. Long-term resource restoration should be directed towards the most cost effective methods of reestablishing productivity of the site. Artificial establishment of browse plants on deer winter range is extremely difficult. Natural establishment of browse has been successful in the past. A great deal of the existing deer winter range is a result of burns that are 40 to 150 years old. Consequently, on deer winter range, monitor the burn for several years to determine success of reestablishment of browse species. If it appears unlikely that browse will be established within 10 to 15 years (it takes 35+ years for bitterbrush to become established) then artificial establishment should be programmed, if feasible. Generally speaking, there will be few areas on deer winter range where we will be able to economically establish browse. Look for micro habitats with mesic conditions such as north-facing pockets to plant browse. These small areas will serve primarily as seed sources.

TABLE IV-5 GUIDE FOR RATING SOILS ACCORDING TO THEIR RELATIVE SUITABILITY FOR RANGE SETTINGS IN NEVADA

| SOIL PROPERTIES | GOOD | Fair | POOR |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moisture regime | Aquic, arctic, ustic, and eric and ustic bordering on acidic or torric | Aridic and torric bordering on aquic, arctic or ustic | Aridic and torric |
| Effective moisture 1/ | >10 ins. (25 cm) | >10 ins. (25 cm) | >10 ins. (25 cm) |
| Available water capacity | Surface 10 ins. (25 cm) >1.25 ins. (3.2 cm). Soil profile >4 ins. (10.2 cm) | Surface 10 ins. (25 cm) >0.75- 1.25 ins. (1.9-3.2 cm). Soil profile 2.5-4 ins. (6.4- 10.2 cm) | Surface 10 ins. (25 cm) <0.75 ins. (1.9 cm). Soil profile <2.5 ins. (6.4 cm) |
| Texture surface 7 ins. (17.8 cm) | LVFS, COSL, SL, PSL, VPSL, L SIL, SCL, and CL SICL with SSSL | VFS, LFS, SC, SIC, C and CL and SICL with >35% C | LS, LOTS, S, COS. |
| Rock fragments in surface 7 ins. (17.8 cm) | GR <35% CB <15% ST <3% Total rock fragments <55% | GR <35% CB 15-35% ST 1-15% Total rock fragments <55% | GR >35% CB 35% ST >15% Total rock fragments >55% |
| Depth to abrupt 4-5 textural boundary 2/ | >10 ins. (25 cm) | >10 ins. (25 cm) | <10 ins. (25 cm) |
| Depth to bedrock or hardpan | >20 ins. (50 cm) | 10-20 ins. (25-50 cm) | <10 ins. (25 cm) |
| Electrical conductivity- saturation extract-25 degrees centigrade | <2 mmhos/cm (0.2 g/l) in upper 20 ins. (50 cm) | 2-4 mmhos/cm (0.2-0.4 g/l) in upper 10 ins. (25 cm) and 4-5 mmhos/cm (0.4-0.8 g/l) in 10-20 (25-50 cm) | >4 mmhos/cm (0.4 g/l) in upper 10 ins. (25 cm) and/or >4 mmhos/cm (0.4 g/l) in 10-20 ins. (25-50 cm) |
| Sodium adsorption ratio | <5 in upper 20 ins. (50 cm). | 8-13 in upper 10 ins. (25 cm) and <20 in 10-20 ins. (25-50 cm) | >13 in upper 10 ins. (25 cm) and/or >20 in 10-20 ins. (25-50 cm) |
| Salt stress 3/ | S5, S6, S7, S8 | S6, S7, S8, S9 | S6, S7, S8 |
| Erosion 4/ | S10 | S10 | S10 |
| Soil surface morphological types 7/ | Type I & II >50% Type IV <1% or with mollis expanse | Types I & II 20-50% Type IV <10% B/ | Type III <10% Type IV >10% B/ |

1/ Moisture from precipitation, runoff, and groundwater budgeted to actual evapotranspiration.

2/ By Vertisols and Vertic subgroups as poor.

3/ Sheet and rill erosion hazard (bare soil).

4/ For ustic bordering on aridic or torric, and aridic or torric bordering on ustic moisture regimes.

5/ For arctic and eric bordering on aridic or torric, and aridic or torric bordering on arctic moisture regimes.

6/ Wind erosion hazard (bare soil).

7/ See: (1) Final Report, Properties, Occurrence and Management of Soils with Vesicular Surface Horizons, 1977.

Contract No. S2500-CY 5(N), USDI-ELN and UNR-4g, Exp. Sta. Eckert, Peterson, Wood, and Blackburn; and

(2) Final Report, Properties, Occurrence and Management of Soils with Vesicular Surface Horizons-Effects of
Traveling on Seedling Emergence, 1979, Contract No. 7A 512-CY 7-14, USDI-ELN and UNR-1g, Exp. Sta. Steinhilber,
Eckert, and Peterson.

8/ Soils without crusting morphology are to be included in Types I & II for rating.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

- 1- Coordinate trailing activities with adjacent National Forest and/or BLM allotments.
- 2- Maintain range administration improvements at a level sufficient to meet the purpose of the project and for the life of the project.
- 3- Consolidate administration responsibilities where Forest lands are adjacent to public lands.
- 4- Develop allotment management plans for all active range allotments and wild free-roaming horse and burro territories.
- 5- Require supplemental feed for recreational livestock use, as necessary.
- 6- Ensure that water developments and other range improvements meet wildlife needs.
- 7- Where feasible, locate all range improvements away from travel corridors, especially trails, popular fisheries, and other water courses. When not feasible to separate the uses, incorporate design and landscape management principles to mitigate visual impacts in accordance with the Visual Landscape Handbook.
- 8- Provide gates or fence passage on trails as needed to facilitate access.
- 9- Incorporate landscape management principles, such as prescribed burning, into vegetative type conversions in accordance with the National Forest Landscape Management Handbook. Give special emphasis to retaining the natural visual integrity along travel corridors, especially roads and trails, and in areas of concentrated dispersed use.
- 10- Describe ecological sites, develop SCORE cards to rate ecological status and resource values, and define management strategies for rangeland management.
- 11- Utilize Toiyabe National Forest range suitability standards.
- 12- Strive to achieve or maintain a minimum of 60 percent ground cover on upland rangelands with the exceptions of low sagebrush types, Wyoming big sagebrush types, crested wheatgrass seedings, pinyon/juniper types, and south facing sagebrush types on granitic slopes of the Sierra Nevada.
- 13- Minimize recreation-range conflicts through Allotment Management Plan.
- 14- Conduct monitoring and evaluation in accordance with FSH 2209.21, Range Environmental Analysis Handbook, and the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook.
- 15- Achieve or maintain rangeland in satisfactory condition which is defined as: (1) having a resource value rating (RVR) of 50 or above for vegetation or other features; or (2) being in a mid-succession or higher

class of ecological status; and (3) having a stable or upward trend in soil and vegetation.

NOTE: Criteria for RVR of vegetation include species, growth form, foliage type, forage value, proper use factor, production, cover, density, frequency, abundance, or other. The criteria used depend upon the particular use or benefit of highest importance of the site or area. For example, status of soil and vegetation on a watershed may be the most important resource value; or the production of browse on key deer winter range; or vegetative cover along streams; or plant diversity as related to scenic beauty.

- 16- Ensure that permittees maintain structural improvements in accordance with grazing permits.
- 17- Update allotment and territory management plans that are not consistent with the Forest Plan, following the schedule found in Chapter V.
- 18- Complete range analysis, including inventory and evaluation, following Regional standards and the schedule set by the Forest Supervisor.
- 19- Develop allotment management plans in consultation with all parties involved, including permittee(s), state, or other federal agencies, and any other organizations or individuals.
- 20- Each allotment management plan shall present administrative and management requirements of the specific range allotment or wild free-roaming horse or burro territory. Each plan will contain sections on objectives, actions, monitoring, and evaluation.
 - A. The action section will include seasons of use, number of livestock permitted, the grazing system, schedule of range rehabilitation, and schedules for initiating and maintaining range improvements. Schedules are to include priorities, responsibilities, and planned completion dates. The action section must also include a statement of actions required to allow for other uses and resources, and for resolving conflicts.
 - B. The monitoring and evaluation section will address actual use by livestock, production and utilization, ecological status and trends, and permittee compliance with management requirements.
- 21- Implement noncontinuous use management systems on all livestock grazing allotments. When feasible, use a rest rotation system when significant range is in unsatisfactory condition.
- 22- Prepare an annual operating plan for each grazing allotment. The annual operating plan is the action plan that implements management decisions during the current year. Annual operating plans should be mutually developed by the District Ranger and permittee.

The annual operating plan will consist of a narrative and graphics.

A. The narrative will include, where applicable:

1. Clear and definite instructions concerning management of livestock while on the allotment. This should include the schedule for each unit to be grazed, expected amount of time each unit will be grazed, allowable forage, utilization, how the livestock will be moved from unit to unit, and standards for livestock removal from the allotment.
2. Range improvement maintenance responsibility for the current year, when the maintenance will be accomplished, and the maintenance standards to be attained.
3. A list of range improvement projects to be started or completed during the current year.
4. Any necessary instructions concerning trailing and/or trucking livestock to and from the allotment.
5. Special instructions on camp sanitation and fire prevention responsibilities of the permittee.
6. Multiple-use coordination requirements with which the permittee is expected to comply, including animal control practices and compliance with endangered and threatened species requirements.

B. The graphic section should include:

1. A map showing allotment and management unit boundaries, range improvements, closed areas, and special management situations.
2. Acceptable forms for recording actual use, losses, improvement maintenance, and other management data.

23- Involve livestock permittees, other federal and state agencies, and interested parties in the development of allotment and territory management plans. Utilize the Coordinated Resource Management and Planning Process (CRMP) as appropriate.

24- Priority will be given to range improvement on allotments with a high percentage of land in unsatisfactory condition.

25- Forage Utilization Standards described below are to be used as maximum standards for the development of proper use criteria. Design of management systems will include the specific utilization standards to be applied. These standards should be applied based on utilization of key plant species by key area. Soil disturbance may also be used to determine proper use and is often the best measure of proper use on sheep ranges and on granitic slopes.

TABLE IV-6 MAXIMUM FORAGE UTILIZATION STANDARDS

| Management System | Vegetation Type | Maximum Percent Utilization By Key Species | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | GRASS OR FORB | | SHRUB | |
| Season Long | | Conditions Class | | Conditions Class | |
| | | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory |
| | Aspen | 40% | 65% | 30% | 40% |
| | Sagebrush, Mountain brush | 40% | 65% | 30% | 40% |
| | Alpine | 30% | 40% | 20% | 30% |
| Rest or Deferred | | 45% | 55% | 40% | 50% |
| | Sagebrush, Mountain brush | 35% | 45% | 25% | 35% |
| | Alpine | 40% | 45% | 25% | 35% |
| | | | | | |

- 26- Proper use criteria will be established, in writing, for each unit of each grazing allotment. Proper use criteria are a mandatory part of each allotment management plan. Long-term trend studies are also mandatory to determine if proper use criteria are correct and to determine what is occurring in regard to range condition. Proper use criteria will be developed through ID team input. It is necessary that criteria be based on the factor that becomes critical first — the limiting factor. In some range units or pastures, it may be necessary to establish more than one set of proper use criteria. This is especially true where riparian areas are involved.

Establishing proper use criteria requires ID team involvement. Proper use criteria define the permissible grazing level in the range unit or pasture.

The following standards must be observed when identifying limiting factors and proper use criteria:

- A. Soil and vegetation are the basic resources. The condition of these two resources must be maintained or improved. If they are in satisfactory condition, then they must be maintained in this condition. If they are in less than satisfactory condition, then allowance must be made for improvement in condition. Any use causing a downtrend in condition of these two resources should be modified or eliminated whether caused by livestock, wildlife or any other use.
- B. After requirements for the soil and vegetative resources have been provided, the other resources, such as livestock grazing, wildlife, and aesthetics, can be considered. This is the point where the ID team is involved.

Trampling of soils by grazing animals may result in either soil displacement or soil compaction. This effect of grazing may become a limiting factor before the maximum allowed utilization of the key plant species is reached. In this situation, the amount of soil displacement or compaction will determine the limit of allowable grazing use rather than utilization of key species.

Proper use guides based on soil displacement should generally be as follows: On steeper slopes and on loose sandy soils, evidence of trampling should not exceed 10 percent (light) as determined within sample plots. Usually trampling can be tolerated on slopes less than five percent and on slopes up to 30 percent with heavier textured soils. Certain stream bank zones may be an exception.

Soil compaction is detrimental on heavy soils, particularly if they are wet. Meadows are most susceptible to compaction. Proper use is defined as moderate compaction or less.

- 27- Allow no livestock grazing for two grazing seasons after prescribed or natural fires and plantings or seedings.

- 28- Complete livestock adjustments needed to obtain an acceptable balance between available livestock forage and livestock numbers and season of use.
- 29- Notify the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the California Department of Fish and Game one year in advance of implementation of revegetation projects.
- 30- Allow livestock conversions based on resource needs, capability, and management objectives and not solely based on the desires of the livestock user.
 - A. Conversions will be made in accordance with a management plan, and current range analysis, and if the necessary range improvement structures are in place.
 - B. When conversions are made mainly for convenience of the permittee, the range improvement structures necessary to complete the conversion will be financed and constructed by the permittee. Construction will be in accordance with Forest Service standards.

WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

- 1- Manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971.
- 2- Carry out interagency agreements with the Inyo National Forest and the BLM.
- 3- Involve interested federal and state agencies and other groups in the management of wild free-roaming horses and burros.
- 4- Manage wild free-roaming horses and burros to population levels compatible with resource capabilities and requirements.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COORDINATION

- 1- Keep interested groups, organizations, and individuals informed about Toiyabe programs. Involve the public in the Forest's decision-making process.
- 2- Employees will follow the principles of the Forest Service Host Program in all dealings with the public.
- 3- Coordinate closely with local and state governmental agencies, special interest groups, and affected publics in all management activities of the Toiyabe.

WILDERNESS

- 1- Prepare a specific operations guide for each designated wilderness. Action programs for year-to-year or day-to-day operation will provide guidance for wilderness management personnel and district rangers. Action programs will be prepared only as needed and in a manner and format best suited to meet such need.
- 2- Education will be our most important tool. Districts with wilderness responsibilities will emphasize no-trace camping.
- 3- Administratively control use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport to sustain optimum characteristic wilderness values while managing for purposes of the Act. To the extent feasible, exclude the sight, sound, and other tangible evidence of motorized equipment and mechanical transport.
- 4- Travel shall be by foot or horse, or other nonmechanical means consistent with the primitive character of wilderness.
- 5- Strive to rehabilitate areas damaged by human activities.
- 6- Wilderness trail systems will be designed for resource protection and not necessarily for hiker convenience.
- 7- Signing in wilderness will be minimal and confined to trailheads, trail junctions, regulatory messages, and safety warnings. The Forest will phase out all other signs.
- 8- Evaluate all permanent improvements for compatibility with policy and regulations.
- 9- Cultural resource properties are compatible with wilderness values and will be managed accordingly.
- 10- Fires in wilderness will be managed in accordance with the fire policy of 1985 as follows:
 - A. Permit lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness.
 - B. Reduce to an acceptable limit the risks and consequences of wildfire to life and property within wilderness; and to life, property, and natural resources outside of wilderness.
- 11- Criteria under which lightning fires would be permitted to burn will be established in wilderness fire action programs.
- 12- Prescribed fire may be used in wilderness to meet wilderness objectives when they cannot be met through lightning-caused fires.
- 13- The Forest may use planned or unplanned ignitions to provide the role of fire in natural ecosystems.

- 14- Use fire retardant in wilderness only when fires pose an imminent threat to human life or property, or will cause unacceptable resource damage outside wilderness.
- 15- Fire suppression practices will have minimal impacts on the wilderness resource. Fire fighters will return fire lines to as close to a natural state as possible. Use of natural barriers and low impact suppression techniques will be emphasized.
- 16- Aircraft may be used for the duration of emergencies such as fire, search and rescue, and when life or property are threatened. Whenever possible, natural openings will be used for helispots. Helispots will be constructed only when no feasible natural opening can be found. Constructed helispots will be rehabilitated to promote rapid healing of the site.
- 17- Mining operating plans will address wilderness values and ways to protect them. Reclamation efforts will serve to return the land as closely as possible to its natural condition.
- 18- A validity examination will be conducted for all proposed mining operations in wilderness.
- 19- Managers will determine the recreation carrying capacity for each wilderness and keep each wilderness in high ecological condition.
- 20- The Forest will coordinate the Toiyabe's wilderness management with that of adjacent forests.
- 21- A self-service wilderness permit system will be implemented for the California wildernesses.

TIMBER

- 1- Use even-aged silvicultural systems in all forest types except for modifications needed to realize management objectives in special areas.

Jeffery pine, lodgepole pine, and mixed conifer species will be managed using a seed-tree cut, two-step shelterwood, three-step shelterwood, selection, or sanitation cut (salvage), as determined by a certified Silviculturalist. Precommercial and commercial thinning will also be used as called for in the written silvicultural prescriptions.

- 2- Standards for planting, seeding, and reforestation are in Forest Service Handbook 2409.26b. Cone collection is a part of the reforestation process; standards are in Forest Service Handbook 2409.26-F.
- 3- Develop area transportation analysis for zones of influence for each timber sale at least five years prior to sale date.

- 4- Construct a minimum of temporary timber access roads. Physically close and stabilize temporary access roads immediately upon completion of the required use including programmed firewood cutting.
- 5- Delineate patch cuts to repeat natural lines and forms of the surrounding landscape. Cable logging needs may require some amending of the shape. Clearcutting will not normally be used as a harvestin mehtod, but may be used to control insect and disease, or to meet other multiple-use objects. These will be identified through the site-specific analysis.
- 6- Permit tractor logging generally on slopes 35 percent or less; 30 percent or less on granitic soils. Develop a site-specific environmental analysis for each timber sale, and allow tractor logging on steeper slopes if on-the-ground conditions are suitable.
- 7- Allow no skidding through live streams. Skid over log bridges or use other types of structures to protect stream crossings.
- 8- Apply a modified prescription on potential recreation sites that are inventoried for construction within the next 50 years.
- 9- Locate slash piles away from streams or drainage channels so that residues will not reach perennial streams.
- 10- Where possible, use timber management activities to reduce fuel/fire hazards to acceptable levels.
- 11- Fuels generated by timber management activities will be treated where necessary to protect the residual stand or to otherwise meet land and resource management objectives. If fuels cannot be adequately treated, then activities generating these fuels will not be undertaken.
- 12- Where possible, utilize timber sale residues for fuelwood.
- 13- Incorporate wildlife travel corridor requirements in developing road design and construction standards.
- 14- Protect bristlecone pine, including dead wood, for aesthetic and scientific values. Authorize only administrative, educational, or research uses.
- 15- Consider necessary thermal cover for big game in designing thinning projects on winter range.
- 16- Timber utilization standards will be in compliance with regional standards.
- 17- Lands classified as suitable or unsuitable for timber production will be determined using the following "Tentatively Suitable Forest Land Classification Process:"
 - A. Forest Land. All lands meeting the definition of "forest land" are considered as suitable for timber production.

- B. Forest Land Withdrawn From Timber Production. Lands designated by Congress, the Secretary, or the Chief for purposes that preclude timber production are to be classified as unsuitable. The act, order, or decision must include a legal description of the designated land, or a reference to a map, pending boundary survey and description, and include an effective date. Congressionally designated wilderness study areas and roadless areas endorsed by the Administration for wilderness classification are also withdrawn from timber production. Examples are units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, Primitive Areas, and Research Natural Areas. No other RARE II lands shall be considered withdrawn unless an individual state wilderness act so designates. Lands not withdrawn shall be further considered for timber production suitability.
- C. Forest Land Incapable of Producing Industrial Wood. Lands that are not capable of producing crops of industrial wood are by definition to be classified as unsuitable for timber production. Species of trees which are not currently utilized, or not expected to be utilized within the next 10 years, constitute the primary criterion for assigning lands to this category. This included the pinyon/juniper forest lands. This does not preclude, however, the formulation of an alternative to display management opportunities, if a demand develops.
- D. Physically Suitable Forest Land. Forest lands physically suitable for timber production are lands where technology is available to ensure timber production, without irreversible resource damage to soil productivity or watershed conditions, and lands where there is reasonable assurance that they can be adequately restocked within five years. The latest developments in technology documented through current research and use are to be considered in these determinations. Economic efficiency is not a factor in the determination of physical suitability.
- E. The test of irreversible resource damage was performed by an ID team. It determined if activities involved in timber production can be carried out on forest land without irreversible resource damage to soil productivity, fish or wildlife habitats, or watershed conditions. As a minimum, activities considered included access, harvesting, slash disposal, and regeneration. If these could be accomplished with available technology and without impairment to the site or drainage, the land was considered as tentatively suitable. Available technology is that which is in use or which current research and experience indicates to be feasible to use. Current research and experience should indicate that the technology is feasible to use successfully for the site, species, and other factors involved. Current use does not have to be within the Forest or region.
- F. The second test shall be to determine if there is reasonable assurance that the remaining Forest lands can be adequately restocked within five years of final harvest, based on existing

technology and knowledge. Current research and use shall be the basis for determining if the practices planned can be expected to be successful at the time of final harvest. When existing knowledge is inadequate to determine which practices will be successful on certain lands, but research is underway which should resolve this question prior to a final harvest, then the applicable lands may be included as tentatively suitable. However, these lands shall be maintained as a separate, noninterchangeable component of the allowable sale quantity.

- G. Management Prescriptions. Management prescriptions, which include timber production functions, shall be developed on a per acre basis for all Forest land that is identified as tentatively suitable.
 - H. Suitable Forest Lands. Tentatively suitable lands, screened out as not appropriate in each alternative, shall be classed as unsuitable for timber production. Conversely, those Forest lands that were not screened out during the various steps in the foregoing process were classed as suitable for timber production.
 - I. As provided in 36 CFR 219.14(d), the Forest must monitor changes in conditions which may have an effect on suitability classification in the Plan. For example, if there is new market interest for unsuitable lands, or new technology is developed that ensures unsuitable lands can be adequately restocked within five years after final harvest, then an analysis of the classification should be performed and the Plan amended. If the amendment is significant, the entire suitability process must be redone (36 CFR 219.10 (f)).
 - J. Review lands unsuitable for timber production at least every 10 years. These may be redesignated as suitable for timber production, according to the criteria in 36 CFR 219.14(a) and .14 (c).
 - K. Lands Not Appropriate for Timber Production. The objectives of the benchmarks and alternatives shall be used to determine which tentatively suitable lands are not appropriate for timber production. Consequently, the amount of land not appropriate for timber production varies among the benchmarks and alternatives because of the conditions discussed in FSH 2412.41-.43.
 - L. Timber Production Precluded. This condition applies to the benchmarks and alternatives where management direction precluded timber production activities from specified areas. This was to provide for nontimber-related benefits or uses, such as assigning certain land inventoried for wilderness management.
- 18- Where possible, use timber management activities to improve wildlife habitat and forage for domestic livestock.
- 19- All timber sales will have site-specific analysis, including economic analysis. Sales will be made in accordance with the following:

- A. Sales that claim multiple-use benefits will be made only if the timber sale is the most efficient method to meet multiple-use objectives.
 - B. Where only timber benefits are claimed, sales will be sold at a value where receipts meet or exceed Forest Service costs.
- 20- The following pinyon/juniper management guidelines are suggested for use. These are based on the assumption that an environmental analysis has been done and that the resource manager and line officer have made a decision concerning the best use for the specific site.
- A. All snag, riparian area, old growth, and other Forest standards will be followed while treating any area.
 - B. Caution will be taken by the resource manager while treating pinyon/juniper areas so that whatever treatment is used, invasion by cheatgrass and other "weed" species will not occur.
 - C. Clearings generally will be limited to fewer than 40 acres.
- 21- Four main objectives for treatment of the pinyon/juniper resource were identified and specific guidelines developed. Many treatments not specifically identified will fall into these four objectives, with slight change of cutting cycle and/or intensity. It is up to the resource manager to identify the objective of the treatment and apply guidelines as needed, tailoring them to each specific area. The four main objectives identified are:
- A. Forage production for livestock
 - B. Deer and elk habitat improvement
 - C. Wildlife habitat diversity improvement
 - D. Sustained yield of pinyon pine and juniper
- 22- Where forage production for livestock is the primary objective, the following guidelines will be applied:
- A. Harvest sites must classify as suitable range.
 - B. Soils must be of a moderate or high potential for producing forage, i.e., greater than 300 lbs/acre, air dry weight.
 - C. If criteria A and B are met, then apply the following:
 - 1. Desirable species of forage exist at a level sufficient when released to occupy the site.
 - a. Cut trees of all ages and sizes
 - b. Determine if slash is needed to meet ground cover requirements.

- Yes, then lop and scatter slash
- No, then pile slash on stumps and burn

2. Sparse understory of forage exists.

- a. Cut trees of all ages and sizes at a stump height of four to six inches above ground level to allow drilling.
- b. Determine if the site is suitable for mechanical seeding; e.g., drilling.
 - Yes, then remove slash by broadcast burning and/or piling slash on tree stumps and burning. Drilling should follow shortly after burning to reduce chances of invasion by cheatgrass.
 - No, then lop and scatter slash and broadcast seed in the fall.

23- Deer and elk habitat improvement will be considered where applicable. These standards will be used to produce openings where desirable amounts and species of browse will be released for elk and deer winter range. Techniques to produce the openings are similar to those used for forage production for livestock. However, there are several limitations placed on the size and amount of clearings in any area which provide for the total needs for wintering deer and elk.

A. Cut all trees of all sizes.

B. Where a desirable browse understory exists:

- 1. Pile slash on tree stumps and burn to reduce slash to achieve the Forest Standard for fuels loading. Leave two piles/acre cover for rodents and other small animals.
- 2. Use maximum clearing width of 1200 feet.
- 3. Design units to achieve irregular edge or natural appearing shapes.
- 4. Maintain a mosaic of clearings mixed with untreated stands.
 - a. No more than 60 percent of the planning unit with less than 15 percent slope will be cut.
 - b. Fifty percent of the planning unit will be maintained for cover.

C. Where no desirable browse understory exists:

- 1. Guidelines 2 to 4 in "B" above will apply.

2. On sites suitable for drilling use the appropriate slash disposal method depending on quantity of slash available.
 3. On sites where seed drilling is not possible, lop and scatter slash to maintain the microsite, and broadcast seed if desired. If necessary, then pile or windrow perimeters of the units so that access to the area is not blocked and fuel loading is reduced.
- 24- Wildlife habitat diversity improvement will be considered where applicable and the following standards applied:
- A. Maximize diversity of plant species.
 1. Thin trees leaving an all-age mix of trees to create small openings.
 2. Create openings so that desirable brush and grasses are released.
 - B. Pile slash and leave where fuel loading meets standards. If necessary, burn some piles to reduce fuel loading. Do not lop and scatter slash.
- 25- Sustained yield of pinyon/juniper will provide many products depending on the degree and timing of the harvest. These products include fuelwood, pine nuts, and juniper berries. Site-specific factors and desired products will be considered during analysis to determine actual harvest techniques.
- A. Where a well-stocked understory of pinyon/juniper seedlings and saplings is present (150 to 175 trees/acre), then:
 1. Cut all trees greater than four inch diameter at the butt.
 2. Pile slash on tree stumps to protect existing pinyon seedlings which will result in a regenerated stocked stand. Where a large amount of slash exists (greater than 12 tons/acre), pile a portion of the slash on tree stumps to protect the seedlings, and pile the rest in large piles in the interspaces where there is little or no brush or tree reproduction.
 3. Keep undesirable species composition to less than 15 percent of the stand stocking level (trees/acre).
 - B. Where no pinyon/juniper understory is present, then:
 1. Use a shelterwood system leaving 40 to 50 percent of the original overstory trees to provide a good microclimate (shade) to protect existing seedlings and to provide for establishment of new seedlings. The remaining trees will be the best trees for seed production in the stand.

2. The stand will be left alone for at least five years before the stocking level of seedlings will be inventoried.
 - a. If seedlings are doing well and there are sufficient numbers for a stocked stand, then, where desirable, cut the remainder of the overstory trees using appropriate slash techniques to protect existing seedlings under the trees.
 - b. If there are no seedlings, or there is a limited number, then use no treatment until such a time when a sufficient number of seedlings are present to leave an adequately stocked stand.

SOIL AND WATER

- 1- For purposes of carrying out portions of the State Water Quality Management Plan pertaining to activities on the Forest:
 - A. Meet responsibilities in the Management Agency Agreement between the State Water Resource Control Board, State of California, and the Forest Service, dated April 1, 1981.
 - B. Meet responsibilities in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and the Division of Environmental Protection, Nevada Department of Conservation and National Resources.
- 2- Any activity involving discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States or their adjacent wetlands will be reviewed for compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- 3- Implement "Best Management Practices" for protection and improvement of water quality and soil productivity as described in "Water Quality Management for National Forest System Lands in California" and the state of Nevada nondesignated area water quality management plan "Handbook of Best Management Practices."
- 4- Meet or exceed state water quality standards as found in California's "North Lahontan Basin Water Quality Control Plan" and the "The State of Nevada Water Pollution Control Regulations."
- 5- Protect soil productivity and water quality by adhering to erosion prevention and control measures presented in the publications: "Technical Guide - Erosion, Prevention and Control on Timber Sale Areas - Intermountain Region" and "Soil and Water Management, Nov. 1979."
- 6- Soil disturbing activities will not exceed estimated soil loss tolerance limits Forest-wide (300 lbs/acre/year for granitic and 500 lbs/acre/year for other soils). Exceptions may occur on specific sites where maintenance of soil productivity is not feasible (e.g., construction projects) or where research or administration studies demonstrate more

accurate tolerance limits. The modified Universal Soil Loss Equation, the R1/R4 Sediment Yield Model, or other appropriate methodologies will be used to evaluate soil loss differences between project alternatives.

- 7- Conduct Order II Soil Survey or field verified Order III Soil Survey on significant site disturbing or vegetative manipulation projects and on rangeland benchmarks.
- 8- Congress has directed the Forest Service to administer National Forest System lands for multiple-use purposes. These purposes have been stated in the Organic Administration Act, Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act, Wilderness Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and other legislation and Executive Orders. The water needed to successfully accomplish the program mandated by these acts and executive orders will be protected. Protests will be filed for applications of water rights where the exercise of such rights would adversely affect National Forest resources or water rights of the United States.
- 9- Water needed for National Forest System management, but not available under state law and not meeting the Supreme Court criteria for a reserved right under the Organic Administration Act, will be secured by citing the applicable federal law and conditioning occupancy permits.
- 10- Whenever water rights are authorized by federal or state law, these will be quantified, documented, and recorded. Applicable fees will be paid by the benefitting resource unit.
- 11- Assert a federal reserved water right for water needed for programs of timber management and watershed management including fire protection. A reserved right will also be used to acquire water needed for instream flow sufficient to maintain stability of the stream channel for purposes of securing favorable conditions of water flow, and for protecting against loss of productive timber lands adjacent to stream channels.
- 12- Quantification of instream flows to secure favorable conditions of water flow will be accomplished over a 10 year period by priority. Immediate quantification will be done in support of Forest Service protest of water right applications by others and for adjudications. Second priority will be the progressive quantification by 1995 of instream flow needs according to area as shown in the following table:

| <u>Priority</u> | <u>Area</u> |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 | Sierra Division |
| 2 | Central Nevada Division, Management Areas 7 and 8 |
| 3 | Central Nevada Division, Management Areas 9 and 10 |
| 4 | Las Vegas Division |

- 13- Maintain watershed administration improvements at a level sufficient to meet the purpose of a proposed project, for the life of the project.

RIPARIAN AREAS

- 1- All standards and guidelines listed for soil, water, and range management apply to riparian areas.
- 2- Recognize the importance and distinctive values of riparian areas when implementing management activities. Give preferential consideration to riparian area-dependent resources over other resources in cases of unsolvable conflicts.
- 3- Delineate and evaluate riparian areas prior to implementing any project activity.
- 4- Design range and wildlife habitat improvement projects and/or silvicultural prescriptions in riparian areas to benefit riparian area-dependent resources.
- 5- Manage riparian areas to achieve or maintain a medium or high ecological status.
- 6- Give priority to range, wildlife habitat, and watershed improvement projects that will rehabilitate riparian areas that cannot be restored in a timely manner by other management techniques. Use fencing for protection of riparian areas only where no other viable alternative exists.
- 7- On streams where Lahontan cutthroat and Paiute cutthroat trout are present or scheduled for introduction, the riparian areas should be maintained or improved to a "good" or "excellent" resource value rating for fisheries.
- 8- Maintain or improve the Biotic Condition Index (BCI) on 95 percent of the streams to a minimum standard of 85 BCI.
- 9- Manage beaver to maintain or enhance riparian conditions. Maintain beaver within habitat capability.
- 10- Strive to achieve and maintain at least 90 percent of the natural bank stability for streams supporting Lahontan or Paiute cutthroat trout, and 80 percent on all other streams.
- 11- Locate salt and sheep bedgrounds outside riparian areas.
- 12- Place new livestock water developments outside riparian areas.
- 13- Move inventoried water developments out of riparian areas when and where feasible.
- 14- Require a mineral evaluation by a qualified geologist, mining engineer, or mineral specialist prior to approving operating plans in key riparian areas.

- 15- Avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development and new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practical alternative.
- 16- Capitalize on opportunities to resolve and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains; and to preserve, enhance, and manage the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.
- 17- Provide fish passage at all crossings of known fish habitat by meeting the requirements for fish passage and adhering to guidelines specified in "Fish Migration and Fish Passage, A Practical Guide to Solving Fish Passage Problems," USDA Forest Service, Region 5, Sept. 1977.
- 18- The land manager, utilizing interdisciplinary team inputs, will assure that any necessary stream alteration is carried out in accordance with prescribed specifications to meet at least the following performance criteria:
 - A. Avoid channel changes wherever feasible.
 - B. In any needed channel work, every reasonable effort shall be made to preserve the natural aquatic environment, or minimize adverse effects. Where channel changes are deemed necessary, natural channel velocities shall not be increased in the affected stream reach. This will be assured by installing drop structures, by constructing acceptable meanders, or by other approved methods. Where drop structures are installed, they shall be designed to permit fish passage, if the stream supports a fishery.
 - C. Where water velocities are increased by the placing of a bridge or culvert, or other activity, precluding established fish movement upstream, suitable facilities shall be installed to allow for unrestricted fish passage.
 - D. Construction and other activities affecting stream channels shall be limited to those periods when such activities will have the least detrimental effect on the aquatic environment, unless emergency situations deem otherwise.
 - E. Adequate mitigation measures shall be taken if construction or other activities will adversely affect water temperatures.
 - F. Construction and other activities affecting channels above spawning areas shall be deferred if they will adversely affect eggs or alevins in the gravel.
 - G. When channel changes or alterations are the best alternative, mitigating measures shall be provided to foster replacement of the aquatic habitat to as near a natural condition as possible.
 - H. Streamside vegetation shall be maintained if feasible; or if destroyed, shall be replaced to provide for the necessary needs of the aquatic environment.

- I. When channel changes are unavoidable, new channels shall be completed, including scour and erosion protection, before turning water into them.
- J. Construction equipment service areas shall be located and treated to prevent gas, oil, or other contaminants from washing or leaching into streams.
- K. Streamside vegetation shall be protected or replaced when its removal will result in:
 - 1. Increased stream temperature detrimental to aquatic habitat.
 - 2. Increased turbidity, bedload, and suspended solids which would be detrimental to fish-spawning beds or other aquatic habitat.
- L. In road construction, maintenance, and other earth-moving activities, the toe of overcast material shall be placed above the mean high-water line. If the best alternative is to encroach on the stream, construction methods and/or structural barriers shall be used to prevent fill material from entering the stream channel.
- M. All temporary roads associated with timber harvesting or other activities shall be constructed to grades not exceeding safe limits for surface water control and contain sufficient water bars or other structures to prevent eroded materials from reaching streams.
- N. On sidehills and near channel crossings, road drainages shall discharge where sediment can settle out before runoff reaches a stream channel, unless this is clearly unfeasible.
- O. Water collection systems installed to protect roads or facilities shall be designed so that waters turned onto slopes or into natural channels will not exceed the safe capacity of the slopes or channels.
- P. Transport of sediment from disturbed areas shall be minimized by flocculation, ponding, vegetative barrier strips, or other means.
- Q. Do not locate log landings adjacent to stream channels or on areas where surface runoff will discharge directly into the channel.
- R. Roadway sections parallel and contiguous to stream channels shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize concentrated surface runoff from the roadbed and slopes. Special design features, such as slope drains, insloping, crowing, berms, or other facilities, shall be provided as appropriate.
- S. Wash-water from gravel-crushing operations shall be treated so that the level of turbidity of discharge water does not exceed the turbidity level, at normal flow, of the stream into which it is released.

- T. Avoid construction during wet season or other undesirable runoff periods to minimize sedimentation directly into streams. If construction is essential during such periods, sedimentation damage will be minimized by installing debris basins or using other methods to trap sediment.
- U. Wheeled, track-mounted, or other heavy equipment shall not be operated in stream courses except when approved by the land manager at designated crossings; or, if essential to construction activities, as specifically authorized by the land manager.
- V. Flushing of desilting basins, ponds, and reservoirs into streams is prohibited.
- W. All industrial, residential, and recreational developments shall, when physically feasible, use a recharge pond rather than the stream as part of the storm drain system.
- X. Borrow materials from stream channels only where this is not detrimental to water quality, fisheries, or channel hydraulics.
- Y. Unless needed to improve channel hydraulics or to improve the aquatic environment, borrow material shall not be removed from channels that are within or contiguous to established recreation areas.
- Z. Revegetation of lands impacted by channel changes shall be done with available native plants and appropriate nonnative plants.
- AA. Lands impacted by stream channel operations and lands contiguous to streams that have been altered by construction activities shall be reshaped to as near natural conditions as possible, prior to revegetating.
- BB. Logging and construction operations shall be conducted to prevent debris from entering stream channels.
- CC. Trees shall not be felled into streams, lakes, or bogs.
- DD. Bridges, culverts, water level recording, and stream channel protection facilities, including riprap, shall be designed and constructed to harmonize with the natural environment.
- EE. The total scenic value shall be considered when an evaluation dictates the need for a road paralleling a stream. For example, a stream channel change, properly designed and constructed, might result in a road with less adverse visual and physical impact than would construction of the road across a steep slope.
- FF. Altered streambanks shall, wherever feasible, have slopes which are not barriers to recreation use.

- GG. Unless absolutely essential for the purpose of correcting an existing channel problem or to protect life and/or property, or to enhance the aquatic environment, stream channel changes and encroachments shall be prohibited on streams within or contiguous to established or proposed recreation areas.
- HH. When it is necessary to use flood plains or basins for recreation, streams will not be channelized to protect recreation structures and facilities from flooding.
- II. Where channelization is done, the impacted area shall be shaped and revegetated in a manner compatible with natural stream dynamics.
- JJ. If access along a streambank is needed under a bridge span to be built over a large stream, then the bridge shall be sufficiently long to provide room for such access.
- KK. Where streams offer boating or floating opportunities, channel structures or alterations shall allow for safe passage and not detract from scenic qualities.
- LL. Culverts, bridges, and other facilities shall be designed to pass, or to protect against, floods which may be reasonably expected to occur during the life of the facility. Selection of flood design should consider the relationships between risk and hazard of failure and the costs, monetary and nonmonetary, of providing protection.
- MM. Culverts or bridges or hardened fords shall be required on temporary roads associated with timber harvesting or other activities, at all points where it is necessary to cross stream courses. Such facilities shall be of sufficient size and design to provide capacity for the flow of water anticipated during the period of use of the road. When the temporary road is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was designed, all bridges and culverts shall be removed. When such facilities are removed, associated fills shall also be removed so that they will not be affected by the stream. Removed fill material shall be shaped to blend with the natural terrain, and all disturbed soil revegetated.
- NN. No soil materials shall be used to cover the decks of temporary bridges.
- OO. When flow in a stream course is temporarily diverted to accommodate construction or other activities, such flow shall be restored to the natural course prior to the runoff season.
- PP. All culverts shall be bedded and backfilled in accordance with approved engineering practices.
- QQ. Upon completion of a project or activity, all temporary roads shall be "erosion-proofed" by cross ditches, ripping, seeding, or other suitable means. As needed, silting ponds or other facilities shall be provided to prevent silt-laden water from entering streams.

- RR. Riprap or other erosion protection materials should be of sufficient size and placed in such a manner as to withstand peak flows comparable to a 25-year flood, except where associated with major bridges which are designed for passage of a 100-year flood.
- SS. Riprap or other protection materials shall extend below the bed of the stream sufficient to protect against scour and to a height sufficient to protect against the predicted or recorded 25- or 50-year flood occurrence, as appropriate.
- TT. Riprap material shall be of a quality that will not deteriorate during the length of time that it is determined to be needed.
- UU. Riprap and other erosion protection material shall be placed in such a manner as to prevent any downstream erosion.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

1. Snag management minimum requirement on available productive (capable) Forest Land, when vegetative manipulation is done, will be as follows:

- A. Jeffrey pine/mixed conifer/red fir.

Average one snag/acre, 16 inch DBH, 48 feet high, dead five years or more.

Average one snag/acre, 16 inch DBH, 16 feet high, dead five years or more.

Obvious live cull trees can be substituted for dead trees if it appears they will die within 10 years.

Future snags: (green trees):

Average two /acre, 16 inch DBH, 30 feet high.

- B. Lodgepole pine.

Average one snag/acre, 12 inch DBH, 30 feet high, dead five years or more.

Average one snag/acre, 12 inch DBH, 12 feet high, dead five years or more.

Future snags (green trees):

Average one /acre, 12 inch DBH, 30 feet high.

- C. Riparian areas. These are defined as "Geographically delineated areas, with distinctive resource values and characteristics, that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems, floodplains, and wetlands. They include all areas within a horizontal distance of 100 feet from the edge of perennial streams or other water bodies."

Average two snags/acre, 16 inch DBH, 30 feet high, dead five years or more.
Average two snags/acre, 16 inch DBH, 16 feet high, dead five years or more.

Future snags (green trees):

Average two /acre, 16 inch DBH, 30 feet high.

- D. Forest openings. These include all nonforested areas larger than five acres in size.

Average one snag/acre, 16 inch DBH, 48 feet high, within 100 feet of the opening edge, dead five years or more.

Average one snag/acre, 16 inch DBH, 48 feet high, within 300 feet of the opening edge, dead five years or more.

Average two snags/acre, 16 inch DBH, 16 feet high, within 300 feet of the opening edge, dead five years or more.

Obvious live cull trees meeting the minimum standards can be substituted for snags if it appears they will die within 10 years.

Future snags (green trees):

Average one /acre, 16 inch DBH, 30 feet high, within 100 feet of the ecotone.

Average one snag/acre, 16 inch DBH, 16 feet high, within 100 feet of the ecotone.

- E. Snag distribution. It is not intended that the prescribed number of dead leave trees per acre be applied to each acre; however, neither is it the intent that dead tree in large concentrations be averaged with large areas void of dead trees to meet the minimum prescribed number per acre. Dead trees should be well-distributed for wildlife.
- F. Aspen. Retain 10 percent of all naturally occurring snags. Retain live trees showing wildlife use such as cavities. Aspen snags should be (>) 10 inches DBH and (>) 20 feet high.
- G. Pinyon/Juniper. Retain 60 percent of all naturally occurring snags. Retain live trees showing wildlife use, such as cavities, unless the prescription calls for complete removal of trees.
2. The following standards apply to old growth habitat. Ten percent of the available productive (capable) Forest land will be managed as old growth habitat (by timber type-Jeffrey pine, mixed conifer, and lodgepole pine).
- A. Average three quality snags per acre.

- B. Average three to four dead and down logs (Class 1 or 2) per acre with a minimum size of 21 inch DBH and 20 feet long.
 - C. Keep overall crown closure greater than 50 percent.
 - D. Retain 14 or more old growth stems per acre; over 21 inch DBH in pinyon/juniper and mixed conifer; and 17 in DBH in lodgepole pine.
 - E. Retain presence of heart rot and other signs of decadence.
 - F. Minimum size of old growth stand should be at least 100 acres. In the Sierra, old growth stands should be connected by corridors, when possible, for small mammals such as pine marten, flying squirrels, etc.
3. The following standards apply to sage grouse habitats.
- A. Use dropping counts, sage grouse sightings, and historical records to reveal location and importance of sage grouse habitat.
 - B. Maintain 20 percent to 55 percent canopy cover on sage grouse range.
 - C. Use irregularly designed patterns when manipulating brush in sage grouse habitat.
 - D. Maintain meadows in sage grouse range in high ecological status. Where meadows have lost their natural characteristics because of lowered water table, trampling, overgrazing, road building, or for other reasons, take measures to restore the meadows.
 - E. Maintain desirable sagebrush habitat within two miles of leks.
 - F. Retain irregular leave strips of untreated sagebrush approximately 100 yards wide adjacent to stream bottoms and meadows.
 - G. Include the use of a combination of forbs and grasses desirable to sage grouse when rehabilitating sage grouse habitat.
 - H. Maintain desirable sagebrush habitat on known sage grouse wintering areas.
 - I. As appropriate, National Forest personnel will arrange a joint on-the-ground review of proposed projects with the proper local or state wildlife biologist so details of wildlife coordination can be explained and discussed.
 - J. Protect critical areas for sage grouse brood rearing.
- 4- Manage ecosystems containing sensitive plant and animal and threatened and endangered animal populations to maintain or increase these populations and to achieve recovery.

- 5- Coordinate management practices which may affect threatened and endangered animal species with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and California and Nevada state wildlife agencies.
- 6- Improve habitat for threatened or endangered species, and sensitive species that have been adversely affected by man's activity in wilderness areas.
- 7- Apply grazing management systems aimed at improving key habitat for big game animals and fisheries. As a maximum, browse utilization by livestock or wild horses on key winter ranges will not exceed 30 percent on those areas prior to big game use.
- 8- Minimize disturbing activities (grazing, timber, mining, etc.) on key mule deer habitat (fawning areas, winter range, riparian areas, holding areas, migration corridors, etc.).
- 9- Manage habitats of wolverine, Mount Lyell salamander, yellow warbler, and other wildlife species that may have declining populations or narrow habitat requirements, to assure viable populations and reasonable distributions. Encourage surveys and other data gathering activities for these species.
- 10- Limit predator control to specific problem animals and/or areas.
- 11- Encourage introductions, reintroductions, and augmentation for important wildlife and fish species. These programs will be coordinated with state wildlife agencies and adjacent federal agencies.
- 12- Manage aspen stands at a midsuccession or higher ecological status with emphasis on improving age-class structure.
- 13- Utilize the timber program as a tool in accomplishing vegetative management projects. Use commercial timber sales and pinyon/juniper management to improve diversity and wildlife habitat.
- 14- Retain an average of three down logs per acre as wildlife habitat. Minimum down log size will be 15 inches in diameter at the large end and at least 15 feet in length.
- 15- Perform field inventories to identify habitat occupied by threatened and endangered species. Determine habitat needs and management strategies.
- 16- Maintain wildlife administration improvements at a level sufficient to meet the purpose of project and for the life of the project. Cooperative NDOW fishery surveys will be completed as per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

- 1- Manage Forest habitats and activities to achieve recovery of threatened and endangered plant species and to ensure that sensitive plant species do not become threatened or endangered.
- 2- Determine distribution, status, and trend of threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species and their habitats on Forest lands following the schedule set by the Forest Supervisor.
- 3- Coordinate Forest programs with other federal agencies, states, and other groups and individuals concerned with the conservation of threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species.
- 4- Prohibit the taking of threatened and endangered plant species except under Fish and Wildlife Service permit. Prohibit the collection or taking of sensitive plants except as authorized by the Forest Supervisor.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- 1- Support the Intermountain Region Affirmative Action Plan.
- 2- Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of benefits and opportunities available through Forest programs.
- 3- Coordinate resource activities when common boundaries exist with Yomba, Washoe, and Paiute Indian lands.
- 4- Emphasize programs that involve local youth (particularly local minority youth), senior employment services, and volunteers.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

- 1- Standards and guidelines will be consistent with procedures accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), guidelines followed by the Nevada BLM, and professionally accepted standards supported by the archaeological community in the area. Direction in this Plan calls for full implementation of these standards and guidelines in managing cultural resources on the Forest and in complying with applicable federal laws and regulation including but not limited to: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA); Executive Order 11593; the implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800 and 36 CFR 60; supplementary Advisory Council guidelines; the Antiquities Act of 1906; and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Consultation with the SHPO, the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Keeper of the Register will be conducted, as appropriate, in fulfilling responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA, as implemented by 36 CFR 800, and the regulatory mandates of 36 CFR 60.
- 2- In consultation with the SHPO and in coordination with other federal and state agencies, Forest-wide and area or site-specific plans will be

developed. Such plans will include management recommendations and alternatives for properties on, or eligible for the National Register as well as for properties which do not necessarily qualify for nomination. To the extent possible, plans will guide further inventory and evaluation needs and be in concert with the State Historic Preservation Plan.

- 3- Complete a Cultural Resource Overview by 1988 and use as a guide in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Plan for project survey and Forest-wide cultural resource management (CRM).
- 4- Conduct, in compliance with EO11593 and the NHPA, a professionally supervised, cultural resource management program. Paraprofessional training will require a 40-hour course. Paraprofessionals can conduct small, noncomplex surveys and projects independently with professional review, and work directly with a CRM specialist on more complex projects or in areas of high sensitivity.
- 5- Conduct Forest-wide programmatic inventory. This will aid in planning, management decisions, and the development of an inventory of National Register properties. To implement Forest-wide inventory, base data will be prepared for identifying high and moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. Priority will be given to areas with the highest predictability and based on issues, values, risks, and input from the SHPO as appropriate.
- 6- A cultural resource inventory will be conducted prior to surface disturbing projects and when there is an agency decision which could have an effect on significant sites in areas where previous survey and evaluation have not been accomplished. Resource activities impacting known cultural resources will allow for evaluation and, where needed, mitigation of impacts prior to project implementation.
- 7- Cultural resource inventory will be conducted on National Forest lands proposed for exchange out of federal ownership.
- 8- For inventory purposes, a mix of intensive, systematic survey and intuitive survey will be conducted with actual coverage depending on such variables as slope, vegetation cover, and known or suspected sensitivity. For intensive, systematic survey, 30 meter intervals generally will be the maximum used although transect interval can be either shortened or widened depending on professional judgement. A professionally acceptable level of recordation of properties and a survey report are required.
- 9- Where appropriate, conduct thematic inventory and evaluation for known eligible or potentially eligible properties; e.g., structures of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era. As appropriate, the best examples will be nominated to the National Register and to the extent possible managed for preservation-in-place.
- 10- Evaluate all identified cultural resources for National Register eligibility. To achieve programmatic goals Forest-wide, priority will be given to sites with known National Register potential especially where

degradation or other disturbance might endanger the integrity of the property.

- 11- At the project level, assessment will include effects of proposed undertakings, recommendations of feasible alternatives to protect cultural resource values, and input into EA/EIS documents.
- 12- Properties will be evaluated as to their potential to contribute data significant to the prehistory or history of the nation, state, or local area pursuant to 36 CFR 60 and direction in the State Historic Preservation Plan. At a minimum, the following criteria will be considered as appropriate:
 - A. Data relating to the Victorian settlement frontier, the mining frontier, ranching industry, industrial development, transportation and communication corridors, lumber industry, and ethnic populations.
 - B. Data pertaining to prehistoric occupation including cultural affiliation, chronology, adaptation, synchronic and diachronic variation, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and depositional history.
 - C. Data of a local or regional nature as outlined in the Archeological Element of the State Historic Preservation Plan.
- 13- Nominate a minimum of five properties to the National Register over the 10-year planning period. This will be accomplished by nominating at least one property every two years.
- 14- As appropriate, avoidance, data recovery, or other mitigation practices will be implemented when significant cultural resources will be affected by project impacts. Avoidance may necessitate redesign of a project. Data recovery and mitigation plans will be in compliance with applicable laws, regulation, and supplementary Advisory Council guidelines.
- 15- Significant cultural resources will be protected from disturbance and deterioration from natural processes. All cultural resources will be protected from unauthorized disturbance and collection. An emphasis will be placed on protection measures such as signing, fencing, rehabilitation, stabilization, monitoring, law enforcement, and public information.
- 16- Coordinate enhancement and interpretation of cultural resources with visitor information services, Forest interpretive plans, and, where practical, developed recreation use.
- 17- Encourage academic research. Review, process, and administer Special Use Permits and other Cultural Resource Permits with maximum efficiency.

LANDS

- 1- Identify specific land ownership adjustment needs and priorities; and when possible, within local jurisdictions, meet their land management objectives such as ownership patterns, tax base, public ownership of hazard areas, etc. All lands are in one of the following groups:
 - A. Group I - These are lands Congress has directly or indirectly instructed the Forest Service to retain ownership of or acquire through acquisition of nonfederal lands for a designated purpose. Creation of a wilderness is an example of the indirect approach. In most cases, the objective is to retain existing ownership and acquire remaining lands. Private lands within existing and proposed wildernesses should be acquired through land exchange, or purchase if land exchange negotiations cannot be consummated.
 - B. Group II - These are lands needed for a special type of management and which have been allocated for that purpose. Examples of this are: key wildlife habitats, recreation lands, and special interest areas.
 - C. Group III - The remaining lands are further divided into two subgroups.
 1. Consolidated National Forest Lands - These are generally solid blocks of National Forest System lands. These "blocks" will not normally be available for adjustments.
 2. Areas of mixed private and federal ownership. The objective is to rearrange ownership patterns to benefit both public and private interests and to acquire high priority lands for National Forest use.
- 2- Evaluate each land adjustment proposal using the following criteria to determine suitability and/or priority for adjustment.
 - A. Meets habitat needs for wildlife species with emphasis on deer winter range.
 - B. Meets the needs for developed recreation.
 - C. Meets the needs for dispersed recreation.
 - D. Protects or enhances wilderness values.
 - E. Protects or enhances visual quality objectives.
 - F. Improves management efficiency and administration by reducing common property boundaries and rights-of-way.
 - G. Facilitates planning objectives of other federal, state, or local agencies and Indian tribes.

H. Meets the needs for providing quality water.

- 3- County planning agencies will have an opportunity to review those National Forest System lands that are identified for exchange.
- 4- Locate land line by survey and identify by posting and marking the true line between controlling property corners. Priority will be given to areas with high resource values and with high potential for encroachment.
- 5- Use of Nevada receipts allocation to acquire lands that meet land acquisition criteria will be emphasized in the Dog Valley and Carson front management areas.
- 6- Where appropriate, private landowners will be required to survey their property when adjacent to National Forest System lands.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND FACILITIES

- 1- Plan, develop, and operate the Forest Development Transportation System to provide user safety, convenience, and efficiency to accomplish land and resource management objectives. The basis for selection and application of elements and standards will be developed from the analysis criteria for each system road. Elements of the criteria are discussed in FSH 7709.11, Chapter 24.1.
- 2- Develop a "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule" by management area which will include individual area transportation analysis. The schedule will document long-term access needs for management of the Toiyabe. Existing transportation facilities not necessary for long-term access, as determined through the transportation analysis process, will be identified and reclaimed. Restoration of the land to resource productivity is required prior to removing a facility from the Forest Development Transportation System.
- 3- Develop a transportation analysis for the zone of influence associated with each proposed development project.
- 4- Roads constructed for site-specific resource activities will be:
 - A. Developed to a standard which minimizes resource impact.
 - B. Scheduled for reclamation unless specifically identified as long-term access needed for management of the Toiyabe.
- 5- Aggressively acquire rights-of-way to provide for public and administrative access.
- 6- Review and update the "Transportation Facilities Operations and Maintenance Schedule" annually to manage use in support of resource activities. This schedule will address all aspects of systems operations.

- 7- Maintain buildings, structures, and utility systems to protect capital investments. See Appendix A for a list of administrative sites. Maintenance will be paid by the benefitting resource unit unless it is a facility, administration, and operation (FA & O) site.
- 8- Maintain structures to at least the minimum standards for health and safety of the user by:
 - A. Preserving, as practical, the original condition of buildings and related facilities owned by the Forest Service.
 - B. Keeping facilities safe, sanitary, neat, and attractive (inside and outside) and in good working order.
 - C. Reducing or eliminating the risk of interruption of service and support provided by the building.
 - D. Preventing major unplanned repairs, and reconditioning or replacement costs.
- 9- Acquire all district office buildings and support complexes in fee.
- 10- Manage, monitor, and maintain all water and wastewater systems to preserve water quality, protect public health, and eliminate potential sources of pollution. Monitoring of potable water systems will be guided by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations and will include periodic testing for levels of chemical, physical, radiological, and microbiological contaminants.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- 1- Law enforcement activities will emphasize prevention and public education.
- 2- Cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies will be continued and encouraged. The Forest Service will cooperate with local governments in search and rescue efforts. Destruction of Forest property and threats to users and Forest officers will receive priority for prosecution.
- 3- Provide improved protection to the public engaged in recreational activities. This will include patrol of recreation areas.
- 4- Prevent use of National Forest System land for cannabis cultivation and production.
- 5- During the fire season, intensify patrols in areas of high incendiary occurrence, especially in the mountains.
- 6- Work toward apprehending and bringing arsonists to trial.
- 7- Patrol areas where firewood theft is anticipated.

- 8- Improve protective devices at work centers, offices, and other Forest Service installations to discourage theft and vandalism.
- 9- Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies for cooperative action.
- 10- Maintain a high visibility presence to deter violators.
- 11- Project a "Good Host" image.

MINERALS

- 1- Encourage exploration and development of mineral resources and minimizing possible adverse impacts to surface resources.
- 2- Require an operating plan on all mineral operations that will cause surface resource disturbance.
- 3- Process notices of intent (NOI) and operating plans (OP) in accordance with 36 CFR 228 and NEPA.
- 4- Require operating plans which minimize impacts to surface and cultural resources and provide for reclamation of disturbed areas.
- 5- Insure conformity with operating plans through regular compliance inspections.
- 6- Require reclamation bonds commensurate with the requirements of reclamation plans.
- 7- Require reclamation plans to achieve the repair of surface disturbances and to return the area and natural resource values to as near pre-existing conditions as possible.
- 8- The following "Access and Reclamation Measures" will be encouraged for mineral exploration Forest-wide and will be emphasized in areas where surface resource values are considered highly sensitive and where the physical character of the land, such as terrain and soil type, permit their use:
 - A. Close or obliterate access unless identified to become part of the transportation system after mineral activity is complete.
 - B. Minimize need for road construction through the use of specialized exploration equipment.
 - C. Develop access to a standard necessary to minimize resource impacts and to facilitate reclamation. Development standards and reclamation criteria will be subject to Forest engineering review when land disturbing activities are proposed in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values.

- D. Where new road and drill pad construction is essential for exploration access, such roads and other disturbed areas will generally be closed and stabilized by revegetation and recontouring where necessary to restore site productivity, to protect or restore visual quality, and to minimize resource conflicts.
- E. Identify and save topsoil needed for reclamation prior to disturbance.
- 9- Input from county officials and others, as appropriate, will be considered before existing or proposed primary access roads are closed.
- 10- Validity examinations by qualified geologists will be conducted on a case-by-case basis to substantiate mineral patent applications and proper use of mining claims on the Forest.
- 11- Action will be taken on cases of abuse of mining laws, such as occupancy for purposes other than mining and mining related activities.
- 12- Informal mineral evaluations may be conducted by qualified geologists, mining engineers, or mineral specialists before operating plans are approved in primitive, semi-primitive nonmotorized, and environmentally sensitive areas as identified through the NEPA process. After such evaluation results in disagreement between the mineral operator and the Forest Service, the operator will have an opportunity to request the opinion of a consulting geologist.
- 13- Conduct validity exams on all operations proposed in wilderness. Validity exams may be conducted for development proposals in RMP's and proposed wildernesses.
- 14- Recommendations will be made to the Secretary of Interior concerning extension, removal, or modification of existing withdrawals.
- 15- Prepare mineral evaluations for proposed withdrawals and land exchanges.
- 16- Review and process all lease applications submitted by the BLM in a timely fashion. Specific stipulations are described in Table IV-1 and Appendix B of the Plan.
- 17- Provide counties with an opportunity to review geothermal lease applications to ensure that proper stipulations are included.
- 18- Except for mine sites where applicable, utilize existing borrow sites for common variety materials before new sites are developed.
- 19- Process requests for new common variety material sites through the NEPA process. Except for mine development where applicable, new sites will be developed on the Forest only when alternative sites off the Forest are not reasonably available.

- 20- Utilize the state permitting process for handling mineral dredging operations when applicable.
- 21- The Forest will work with industry to continue development of cost effective and environmentally sound reclamation procedures through research and experimentation.
- 22- The Forest will work with industry to further the development and use of drilling equipment, such as track-mounted drill rigs, that will result in effective exploration methods with the least impact on surface resources.
- 23- Reasonable access for mineral exploration, development, and production is guaranteed under the mining laws. The type of access approved will be consistent with the logical development of mineral properties.
- 24- The claimant/operator may be required to submit assay or other data, or identify mineral showings so that Forest Service mineral specialists can verify that the access proposed would be the next logical step in development.



TABLE IV-7 Mineral Lease Stipulations for Lands of the National
Forest System Under Jurisdiction
Department of Agriculture

| | Rec [rea tion] | Ste ep [Slop es Over area 40%] | Ripa rian | Key [Wild life Habi tat] | T & E [Habi tat] | Ad min is tra [Site Area] | Re [ear ch Nat ral sour ces] | Cul tur [ci pal [eter tion or Partial refer tation Areas] | Muni cipal | Visua Quality |
|---|----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|---------------|------------------|
| U.S. Forest Service Standard Stipulations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.No occupancy/distur- bance for [rec./spec- ial area/etc.] * | X | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.No facilities viewed from [road/lake/etc.] * | | | | | | | | | | X |
| 3. No surface occupancy | X | | X | | X | X | X | | X | |
| 4.No occupancy/distur- bance within [] feet of [rd./tr./creek/etc.] | | | X | X | | | | | | |
| 5.No drilling/facili- ties within 200 feet of [live water/archae- ological/etc.] * | | | X | X | | | X | | | |
| 6.No occupancy/distur- bance, steep slopes | | X | | | | | | | | |
| 7.Exploration/develop- ment allowed [specific time/over snow/etc.] * | | | | X | | | | | | |
| 8.Prohibit exploration; development for water- shed damage | | | | | | | | | X | |
| 9.Limits use of roads/ trails | X | | | | | X | | | | |

TABLE IV-7 Mineral Lease Stipulations for Lands of the National (cont.)
Forest System Under Jurisdiction
Department of Agriculture

| U.S. Forest Service Standard Stipulations | Rec rea tion | Ste ep Slop es Over area | Ripa rian | Key Wild life Habi tat | T & E Habi tat | Ad min is tra Site | Re sear ch Natu ral Areas | Cul tur al Re sour ces | Muni ci pal Wat shed | Visual Quality Reten tion or Partial reten tion Areas |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Spe cial area | es Over area | | | | | | | | |
| 10.No occupancy/acti- vity for [steep slope/ ecosystem/etc.] * | X | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| 11.No [state activity] allowed because of [wildlife/improvement/ etc.] * | | | | X | X | | | | | |
| 12.To protect [state activity] allow [type of activity] during [state time period] * | | | | X | | | | | | X |
| 13.Controlled/limited surface use | | | | | | | X | | | |
| 14.Activity coordina- tion | X | | | X | X | | X | X | X | X |
| 15.Protect T&E species | | | | | X | | | | | |

* To be completed when lease is issued.

Stipulations apply to leases to protect the indicated resource considerations unless it is determined through the NEPA process that a specific stipulation does not apply. Also if during NEPA process a stipulation is identified that is not included, then it may be included in the lease.

SPECIAL USES

- 1- New commercial permittees will be selected through a competitive process, if there is competitive interest.
- 2- Coordinate with appropriate state wildlife agencies when considering new outfitter-guide permits for hunting and fishing.
- 3- Consider public demand, capacity, and the capability of existing permitted outfitters to meet demand when considering applications for additional outfitting/guiding services.
- 4- Manage all utility, road, and transmission corridors in accordance with plans and permits issued for their construction and use. When applications for utility right-of-way are received, the first priority will be to utilize existing corridors.
- 5- An environmental analysis will be required prior to adding new facilities to existing corridors. The integrity of visual quality for the corridor will be maintained to the highest standard to minimize adverse resource and environmental impacts. Any new utility corridor not identified in this Plan will be handled through the NEPA process.
- 6- National Forest System land will not be available for uses that can be accommodated on private lands.
- 7- Manage electronic sites in accordance with site plans/permits.
- 8- Soil Conservation Service snow courses will be established and managed in accordance with "Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Forest Service, Region 4, Ogden, Utah, and U.S. Soil Conservation Service in States of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming, on snow surveys" to protect the integrity of snow courses.
- 9- Applicants for electronic facilities will be directed toward use of the sites in the following order:
 - A. Utilize residual capacity of existing sites.
 - B. Utilize other sites following evaluation through an environmental analysis and preparation of a site plan.
- 10- Manage recreation-residence use on the Forest in accordance with a basic recreation policy which reflects the growing public need for National Forest resources. The following will be considered:
 - A. New recreation-residence tracts normally will not be approved. Past experience shows that potential tract areas are also suitable for development or administration of public recreation.
 - B. Recreation residences in established tracts will continue to be recognized as a valid use of National Forest land, unless and until it is determined that the land involved is needed for a higher

priority public purpose; or that it should be vacated for some other, specific reason.

- C. Where not already done, commitments to the selection of an in lieu lot will be made; unless it is appropriate to obligate unoccupied lots in established tracts. It may also be possible to lay out additional in lieu lots within the exterior boundary or adjacent to established tracts. Such action will not be considered as establishing a new tract. However, in these instances, analysis of future needs of the public should be projected through at least two term periods or 40 years.
 - D. Recreation-residence use will not be applied to commercial purposes.
 - E. Recreation-residence use will be administered in a manner to maintain or restore the forest environment.
 - F. All residential permits in a tract, and in logical groups of tracts, will be for the same term and will include the same termination date. Where this is not now the case; adjustments to achieve it will be made.
- 11- Studies will be made of all recreation-residence tracts or individual lots. Existing pertinent factors and future possibilities will be considered and appraised. One of the following conditions will be determined from such a study:
- A. There is no evidence that public interest will be best served if the land remains in public ownership. Evidence in these cases must be conclusive. If disposal is indicated, then the possibility of an advantageous exchange will be thoroughly explored. If there is any evidence that, in the long run, public interest might be served best if the land remains in public ownership, then the decision will be for retention.
 - B. Public interest will be served best if the land remains in public ownership. In these cases, further review will be made to determine which of the following applies:
 - 1. The lot is needed for a higher public purpose which can be forecast and for which a specific date of need can be determined. In these cases, the permittee will be notified, and the time factors and other elements of limited tenure will be thoroughly documented and explained. All decisions regarding future use of recreation-residence lots shall be documented.
 - 2. The lot may continue to be used for recreation-residence purposes, subject to future periodic reevaluation.
- 12- Special use pastures or National Forest lands fenced in with private land will be managed as follows:

- A. Special use pasture permits should be terminated wherever the pasture can be managed as an integral part of an existing grazing allotment, or as an independent and practical allotment. Grazing use will be authorized by a grazing permit and management specified in the allotment management plan in accordance with 36 CFR 231.1 and 231.2. Special use pasture permits may be continued where such use is the most logical way to manage the land.
 - B. A special use pasture will be considered as a land use, not a grazing use. Fees for pasture permits, as in other agricultural uses, will be based on rentals of comparable private land used for similar purposes.
 - C. Forest Service policy authorizes grazing with a grazing permit as described under regulations. Where a pasture permit has been issued to an individual who also holds a grazing permit, pasture use will be converted to the grazing permit.
- 13- Utility lines generally will be buried if necessary to meet visual quality objectives. Exceptions to underground utility lines will be allowed where technological, economic, or resource protection requirements indicate that such lines should be overhead.
- 14- Small hydro-projects (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission - FERC) will be managed as follows:
- A. The Forest ID team will review proposed projects when notices of application for licensing are received from FERC.
 - B. Permit applications will be reviewed by appropriate county officials to ensure that their concerns are met.
 - C. Management concerns identified by the ID team will be resolved to the extent possible in the Environmental Assessment before approval of a special use permit.
 - D. Minimum instream flow required to maintain favorable water flows as outlined in the Organic Act, and to protect minimum viable trout populations, will be quantified by the Forest Service.
 - E. In addition to the above items, Forest Service input to the Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement will include consideration of cumulative effects of actions proposed in the Plan or for any hydro-power project.

AIR QUALITY

- 1- Cooperate with air quality regulatory agencies to prevent deterioration of air quality through emission concentrations that would produce measurable adverse effects on vegetation, wildlife, soil, water, and visual quality within the Class I Area (i.e., Hoover Wilderness).

- 2- Fire management will include compliance with an approved state air quality implementation plan.
- 3- All contracts and special use permits for activities that might impact air quality will include clauses that require the contractor or permittee to meet state(s) and county(ies) air quality standards.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs)

- 1- Logging activities are not permitted.
- 2- Management practices, such as livestock grazing, control of excessive animal populations, or prescribed burning, may be authorized by the Station Director, Intermountain Forest and Range Experimental Station, with approval of the Forest Supervisor, when necessary to preserve the vegetation for which the area was created.
- 3- Public uses that contribute to modification of RNAs are to be discouraged or expressly prohibited. Initiate special closures to protect areas from actual or potential harm resulting from public uses. Closures are to be implemented under provisions of 36 CFR 261.50.
- 4- Physical improvement such as roads, fences, or buildings will not be permitted within RNAs unless temporarily needed to fulfill scientific potential.
- 5- RNAs are to be protected from fires, insects, diseases, and animals that are not a part of the natural processes of the area. Wildfires occurring within RNAs will be allowed to burn undisturbed, unless they threaten persons or property outside the area. Debris resulting from fires should not be cleaned up nor should any fire hazard reduction or reforestation be undertaken. No action is to be taken against endemic insects, diseases, or wild animals.
- 6- A special use permit or cooperative agreement will be prepared to cover planned research activities.
- 7- Permits for collection of endangered or threatened plants are to be issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (50 CFR 17.22). Permits for collection of sensitive plants are to be issued by the Forest Service.
- 8- Where RNAs occur within a wilderness, the most restrictive guidelines will apply.
- 9- RNAs should be withdrawn from mineral entry after establishment in accordance with Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579).
- 10- A suitable substitute in the pinyon/juniper ecosystem will be nominated to replace the Sweetwater RNA.

11- A validity examination will be conducted for all mineral operations proposed in RNAs not withdrawn from mineral entry.

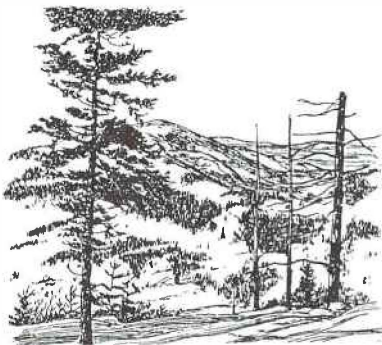


TABLE IV-8 Annual Yields, Activities and Cost Description

Table IV-8 displays the objectives that will be met when the Plan is implemented. The outputs are displayed for a fifty year period, with each period, unless stated elsewhere, and average annual output that is output for period/years in period display = table display. To determine an output for total period, take value in the table and multiply it by the number of years in the table. The first period is based on five years, not 10, so some outputs have been adjusted to show the correct period total (i.e. facilities - trail construction/reconstruction - first period output):

10.0 miles per year X 5 years in first display
period (1986 - 1990) = 50 miles for that period.

The following codes have been developed for table IV-8:

1. Annual average - calculated by taking total output for periods/years in period display.
2. Are totals for that period, not averages. The are not totaled across all periods to get 50 years. The fifty year total is the last column. This pertains to new wilderness areas, recreation opportunity spectrum, and visual quality.

To get a fifty year total for any output coded (1), the annual average outputs for each period would be converted into total period output, then totaled.

Example: Facilities - trail construction/reconstruction:

10.0 miles per year X 5 years in first period
(1986 - 1990) = 50

5.0 miles per year X 10 years in second period
(1991 - 2000) = 50

0 miles per year X 10 years in third period
(2001 - 2010) = 0

0 miles per year X 10 years in fourth period
(2011 - 2020) = 0

0 miles per year X 10 years in fifth period
(2021 - 2030) = 0

100 miles

TABLE IV-3 ANNUAL YIELDS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS (AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUES AND UNDISCOUNTED 1978 DOLLARS)

| Program Element | | | 1978 | 1979 | 2001 | 2011 | 2031 |
|---|---|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sub-Activity | | | 1979 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 |
| RECREATION | | | | | | | |
| Developed Recreation Use | 1 | Thousand RVUs | 1096.0 | 1125.0 | 1171.0 | 1246.0 | 1315.0 |
| Dispersed Recreation Use | 1 | Thousand RVUs | 1704.6 | 1956.3 | 2215.1 | 2235.1 | 2235.1 |
| Wilderness Use | 1 | Thousand RVUs | 633.5 | 729.3 | 772.2 | 772.2 | 772.2 |
| Trail Const./Reconst. | 1 | miles | 10.0 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WILDERNESS | | | | | | | |
| New wilderness acres | 2 | Thousand Acres | 251.5 | 261.5 | 261.5 | 261.5 | 261.5 |
| RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM | | | | | | | |
| Primitive | 2 | Thousand Acres | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.4 |
| Semi-primitive nonmotorized | 2 | | 1409.1 | 1409.1 | 1409.1 | 1409.1 | 1409.1 |
| Semi-primitive motorized | 2 | | 1056.1 | 1056.1 | 1056.1 | 1056.1 | 1056.1 |
| Roaded natural | 2 | | 536.3 | 536.3 | 536.3 | 536.3 | 536.3 |
| Rural | 2 | | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 |
| VISUAL QUALITY | | | | | | | |
| Preservation | 2 | Thousand Acres | 376.6 | 376.6 | 376.6 | 376.6 | 376.6 |
| Retention | 2 | | 433.3 | 433.3 | 433.3 | 433.3 | 433.3 |
| Partial Retention | 2 | | 1086.3 | 1086.3 | 1086.3 | 1086.3 | 1086.3 |
| Modification | 2 | | 1031.9 | 1031.9 | 1031.9 | 1031.9 | 1031.9 |
| Max Modification | 2 | | 221.4 | 221.4 | 221.4 | 221.4 | 221.4 |
| WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES | | | | | | | |
| Wildlife Habitat Improvement Management Indicator Species | 1 | Thousand Acres | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Goshawk | 2 | Breeding Pairs | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 |
| Pine Sparrow | 2 | Thousand Animals | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| Pacific cutthroat trout | 2 | Fish/Stream/Mile | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 |
| Lahontan cutthroat trout | 2 | Fish/Stream/Mile | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 |
| Willamette's steelhead | 2 | Thousand Animals | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Hairy woodpecker | 2 | Thousand Animals | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Mule deer | 2 | Thousand Animals | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| Sage Grouse | 2 | Thousand Animals | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Yellow warbler | 2 | Thousand Animals | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Palmer's chickadee | 2 | Thousand Animals | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Yellow-bellied sapsucker | 2 | Thousand Animals | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Macrolepidoptera (SP) | | | 75.0 | 77.0 | 78.0 | 79.0 | 80.0 |
| Dispersed wildlife Use | | | | | | | |
| General Forest Area | 1 | Thousand of WFOUs | 405.1 | 425.3 | 562.2 | 562.2 | 562.2 |
| Wilderness | 1 | Thousand of WFOUs | 25.5 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.7 |
| Improvement | 1 | Thousand of WFOUs | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 |

1/ Average Annual Value

2/ Total Value of Period

TABLE IV-B ANNUAL YIELDS, ACTIVITIES, COSTS AND BENEFITS (AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE AND UNDISCOUNTED 1973 DOLLARS)

| Program Element | | 1956 | 1961 | 2001 | 2011 | 2021 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| BBS Activity | | 1950 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 |
| SOILS | | | | | | |
| Soil and water improvement acres | 1 Acres | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 |
| FACILITIES | | | | | | |
| Arterial/Collector Road Construction | 1 Miles | .7 | .8 | .9 | 1.1 | .9 |
| Arterial/Collector Road Reconst. | 1 Miles | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Trailer Purch. Road Construction | 1 Miles | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Trailer Purch. Road Reconstitution | 1 Miles | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| BENEFITS MS | | THOUSAND DOLLARS | | | | |
| Recreation | | | | | | |
| Developed | 1 | 3299.0 | 3374.0 | 3512.0 | 3239.0 | 5945.0 |
| Dispersed | 1 | 5554.0 | 8671.0 | 7465.0 | 7460.0 | 7456.0 |
| Wilderness | 1 | 4350.0 | 5179.0 | 5503.0 | 5503.0 | 5533.0 |
| Range | 1 | 1240.0 | 1275.0 | 1287.0 | 1287.0 | 1297.0 |
| Timber | 1 | 257.0 | 257.8 | 255.2 | 256.5 | 242.2 |
| Other Timber // | 1 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 89.0 |
| Wildlife (WFOs) | 1 | 19597.0 | 12063.0 | 12365.0 | 13082.0 | 14112.0 |
| COSTS MS | | THOUSAND DOLLARS | | | | |
| Total Forest Budget | | 6035.0 | 8004.8 | 6073.7 | 6010.0 | 5117.6 |
| Protection | 1 | 767.0 | 767.0 | 767.0 | 767.0 | 767.0 |
| General Administration | 1 | 782.0 | 782.0 | 782.0 | 782.0 | 782.0 |
| Total Roads | 1 | 592.0 | 560.5 | 569.2 | 572.6 | 561.7 |
| Sp. Fund Roads | 1 | 476.0 | 472.6 | 502.5 | 575.3 | 494.3 |
| Purchaser Credit Roads | 1 | 66.0 | 67.9 | 66.7 | 67.3 | 66.2 |
| Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads) | | 492.0 | 423.9 | 423.2 | 423.9 | 423.2 |
| Recreation | | | | | | |
| Developed Construction | 1 | 246.3 | 138.2 | 124.7 | 103.3 | 113.5 |
| Developed Reconstitution | 1 | 134.3 | 24.7 | 13.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Dispersed Trail Weed | 1 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 16.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dispersed Trails | 1 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 |
| Returns To Treasury | | 453.0 | 497.0 | 493.0 | 574.0 | 572.0 |

// Average Annual Value

// Includes Christmas trees, plywood mills, post & poles, and fuelwood

Note: Timber outputs remain constant from the 11th to the 20th year period

INTRODUCTION TO THE MANAGEMENT AREAS OF THE FOREST

The following sections contain management area description, the management direction and activities, and specific standards and guidelines that apply to each area. Standards and guidelines which apply to all management areas were discussed previously under "Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines."

The Toiyabe was divided into 12 management areas to facilitate implementation of the Forest Plan. Each management area is composed of contiguous lands with similar topography, geology, and land and resource uses. One management area includes the three formally classified wildernesses on the Forest. While all will be managed under the principles of multiple-use, different resources will be emphasized in different areas. For example, Dog Valley Management Area will emphasize timber products, while the Carson Front Management Area will emphasize dispersed recreation, wildlife, and watershed values. The write-up for each management area includes the following:

1. A location map.
2. The management area number and acreage.
3. A description of the physical characteristics and significant resource situation or uses.
4. The total management area direction and prescription.
5. The proposed (first 10 years) and probable (second 10 years) practices, the Management Information Handbook (MIH) codes, management direction, and activities, and specific standards and guidelines.

Management areas, listed by number, name, and acres follow:

| <u>Area Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Acrea</u> |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Dog Valley | 25,000 |
| 2 | Carson Front | 90,200 |
| 3 | Alpine | 114,600 |
| 4 | Walker | 203,700 |
| 5 | Existing Wilderness | 135,100 |
| 6 | Bridgeport Pinyon/ Juniper | 605,4003 |
| 7 | Paradise-Shoshone | 267,800 |
| 8 | Toiyabe | 541,000 |
| 9 | Toquima | 535,400 |
| 10 | Monitor | 701,200 |
| 11 | Mount Charleston Developed Canyons and Dispersed Area | 15,500 |
| 12 | Mount Charleston Recommended Wilderness | 42,500 |

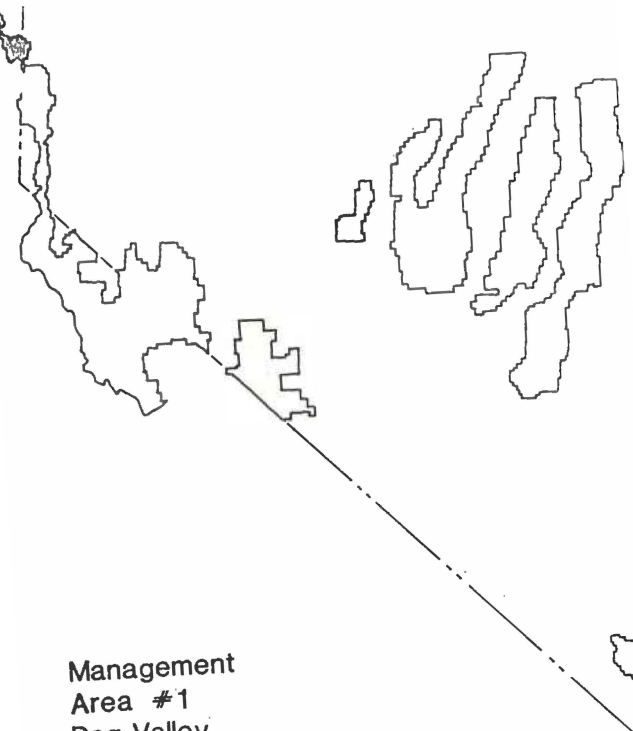
WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

Areas recommended for wilderness are preliminary administrative recommendations which will receive further review and possible modification by the Chief of the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of the United States. Final decisions on wilderness designation have been reserved by Congress.

The Carson-Iceberg Roadless Area is contiguous to a roadless area of the Stanislaus National Forest. The Stanislaus is the lead Forest in the evaluation for wilderness for the Carson-Iceberg Planning Area.

The California Wilderness Act of 1984 required the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report to Congress within three years of effective dates of the law as to the suitability for preservation as wilderness for the Carson-Iceberg Planning Area and the Hoover Wilderness Addition Planning Area. Subject to valid existing rights, these two planning areas shall be managed to maintain their currently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System for at least four years from the date of enactment. The final recommendation for the two planning areas is shown in management areas 3 and 4, and Appendix C.





Management
Area #1
Dog Valley

MANAGEMENT AREA 1 - DOG VALLEY

Total acreage: 25,000 net acres

The Dog Valley Management Area contains all Toiyabe National Forest lands north of the Truckee River or Interstate 80. Verdi Ridge, Dog Valley, Long Valley, and areas north to Roberts Canyon are included. The management area is approximately 15 miles west of Reno and accessible via I-80 and/or US 395.

The area supports extensive stands of second growth Jeffrey pine and logging has taken place continuously since the 1870s. In recent years, public fuelwood harvest has taken on greater importance. There are two small campgrounds but primary public recreation is day use, often related to fuelwood harvest and deer hunting.

Dog Creek provides a limited fishery and is tributary to the Truckee River which is a major source of the Truckee Meadows Municipal Water System. There has been interest in developing a small reservoir to supplement the Truckee Meadows water supply. A reservoir for storage of water essential for Truckee Meadows is currently under feasibility study by the Sierra Pacific Power Company.

Dog Valley provides important winter range for the Loyalton-Truckee interstate deer herd. The gentle topography and stable soils enhance timber and forage management opportunities.

Dog Valley includes a special area, the proposed Babbitt Peak RNA. This RNA includes a pure stand of Washoe pine, California red fir, western white pine, white fir, and Jeffrey pine.

Fire protection is taking on a greater emphasis because of private land development adjacent to the area. Active fuelwood cutting also adds to the need for increased protection.

Dog Valley is on the western boundary of the Peavine Mining District. No historic mineral production is known from Forest lands; however, gold, silver, copper, and lead were mined just to the east towards Peavine Peak. A zone of hydrothermal alteration in Tertiary volcanics as well as Jurassic metasediments and metavolcanics between Dog Valley and Peavine Peak accounts for the mineralization there.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 14,133 acres.

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Key resources to emphasize in Dog Valley are the protection of soil, water, and wildlife values, particularly mule deer winter range, and day-use and dispersed recreation opportunities.

Intensive National Forest management activities will be demonstrated and interpreted to increase public awareness of National Forest programs.

Recreation will be managed primarily for roaded natural recreation opportunities. Informal campsites and hunter camps will be managed as important components of dispersed recreation.

Vegetation manipulation will be conducted to assist in meeting fire protection and multi-resource objectives. The fuelwood program will be utilized to improve vegetative condition and vigor.

Vacant range allotments will be evaluated for future management. Noxious farm weeds will be controlled.

Management Prescription

Moderate Timber, Range and Intensive Deer Winter
Range Management

-- 25,000 acres

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 1

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 A03 A04 | (A) Evaluate for nomination and interpretation the Donner Party Trail and related emigrant routes. Develop a management plan to protect and/or interpret those areas deemed significant. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 A04 | (A) Inventory and evaluate known historical sawmills, logging camps, and related features and systems. Nominate, protect, or interpret as necessary. |
| DEVELOPED RECREATION | A01 A06 A07 | (D) Require proponent of future reservoir, if approved and constructed, to install developed recreation facilities to meet projected flat-water recreational demand. Consider land exchange as potential mitigation for reservoir construction. |
| RECREATION | A07 | (A) Maintain Lookout Campground and manage as a fee site. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) Key deer winter range and the Dog Valley - Long Valley road will be closed to all motorized vehicles during periods of the year when deer are on winter range. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) Give priority to protecting deer winter range during all Forest Service activities. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 C02 | (D) Give priority to rehabilitate key deer winter range damaged by fire if these areas do not recover naturally in a reasonable amount of time, and if feasible. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 1

| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------|-----|--|
| WILDLIFE | C02 | (D) | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| | C03 | | Grazing management will enhance fisheries. |
| RANGE | D01 | (A) | Complete one revision and three initial range allotment plans. |
| RANGE | D05 | (A) | Complete 17 new structural range improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) | Administer and manage four grazing allotments. |
| RANGE | D12 | (A) | Cooperate with the state of California to treat two acres of noxious weeds. |
| TIMBER | E00 | (D) | Manage timber stands to maintain vigor, control insects and disease, maintain aesthetics, and reduce fire hazard. |
| TIMBER | E03 | (D) | Vegetative management prescription will consider visual quality, wildlife, and site productivity and economics as important factors. |
| TIMBER | E04 | (A) | Provide reforestation as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E05 | (A) | Perform timber stand improvement as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E06 | (D) | High-risk old growth and overstocked intermediate Jeffrey pine stands are highest priority for harvest. See Forest-wide standards for specific timber management activities. |
| TIMBER | E33 | (D) | Provide research and cooperative management opportunities with the University of Nevada, Reno. Emphasize identification of vegetative responses to manipulation as a research project. |
| WATER & SOIL | F08 | (A) | Maintain existing erosion control structures in Dog Creek. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (D) | Approve no new nonenergy mineral leases or acquired land not subject to location. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (A) | Rehabilitate the Crystal Peak Mine and access road. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 1

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| MINERALS | G05 | (D) Standard #8 under Forest-wide mineral standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values. See Forest Plan maps. |
| RESEARCH | | (A) Establish and protect the Babbitt Peak RNA in cooperation with the Tahoe National Forest. Withdraw the area from mineral entry. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 | (D) Do not issue outfitter-guide permits in Dog Valley. |
| LANDS | | (D) Cooperate with Pacific Southwest Region in analyzing the location of the proposed trans-Sierra powerline. |
| LANDS | J11 | (D) Coordinate with adjacent National Forests and state and local agencies to enhance the resource management opportunities in this area. |
| LANDS | J18 | (D) Manage the gas line right-of-way in Dog Valley to minimize soil erosion and to enhance visual qualities. |
| LANDS | J18 | (A) Acquire public access to Roberts Canyon - Evans Canyon area. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (D) Coordinate with the Tahoe National Forest and Sierra and Washoe counties to improve the Dog Valley - Henness Pass Forest Highway. |
| FACILITIES | L09 | (A) Reconstruct 9.2 miles of collector roads. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (A) Construct 1.3 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L13 | (A) Reconstruct 3.1 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L24 | (A) Replace the existing Dog Valley Guard Station with a new administrative site; the new site location to be determined. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

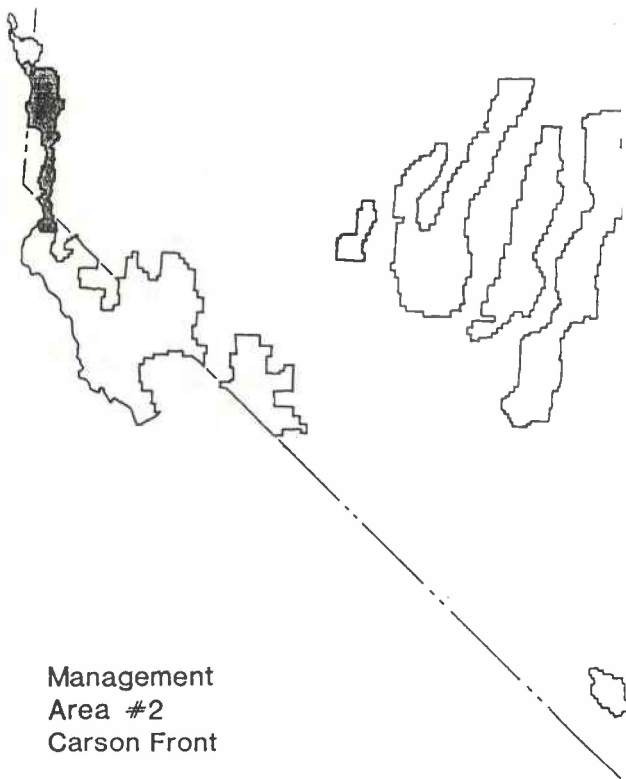
PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 1

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|---|
| PROTECTION | P01 | (D) Coordinate and cooperate closely with the Nevada Division of Forestry, California Department of Forestry, BLM, Tahoe National Forest, and Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (A) Implement the Sierra Front Initiative; See "Fire Management Action Plan" in Chapter V for detailed program work. |
| PROTECTION | P01 P12 | (D) Emphasize vegetation management and activity fuels treatment to reduce fire hazard both to private land development within and adjacent to the National Forest. |
| PROTECTION | P02 | (A) Complete Dog Valley, Verdi-Peavine, and Truckee River pre-attack schedules with emphasis on hazard/risk assessment and identification of vegetative management needs. |
| PROTECTION | | (D) All wildfires will be contained or controlled. |

PROBABLE ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND DECADE

| | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| TIMBER | E04 | (A) Reforestation. |
| TIMBER | E05 | (A) Timber stand improvement. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (A) Construct one mile of local road. |
| FACILITIES | L13 | (A) Reconstruct 3.5 miles of local roads. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



Management
Area #2
Carson Front

MANAGEMENT AREA 2 - CARSON FRONT

Total acreage: 90,200 net acres

The Carson Front Management Area includes all National Forest lands south of the Truckee River Canyon and north of the West Fork of the Carson River. The lands that drain into the Lake Tahoe Basin are not included. The management area lies directly west of Reno, Carson City, and Minden-Gardnerville. These lands are directly visible from the Carson, Eagle, Washoe, and Truckee Meadows valleys.

Topography is exceptionally steep and rugged. The Carson front provides watershed, wildlife, aesthetic, and recreational resources important to the Reno, Verdi, Carson City, Lake Tahoe, and foothill communities along the eastern Sierra slope and Carson front. These resources are important to the quality of life offered by these communities. Expansion and development of these communities cause an urban interface problem of high density, high value lands and structures adjacent to National Forest wildlands. Fire protection, ORV use, encroachment, and adverse resource damage pose the greatest challenge for Forest Service and other agency managers.

Three municipal watersheds are located in this area; Truckee Meadows, Genoa, and Carson City.

Although the land supports stands of Jeffrey pine and mixed conifer, logging has been limited in recent years because of the steep slopes, lack of access, and unstable soils. There have been several timber sales over the past 10 to 15 years, but firewood harvest has been the major activity.

Livestock grazing has been limited to suitable range near Mount Rose, Little Valley, and Clear Creek.

The Carson front is heavily affected by special land uses such as highways, pipelines, and powerlines, all of which provide service to development within the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Fire protection is taking on a greater emphasis because of private land development adjacent to and within the Forest. Private land development at the toe of slopes is unusually susceptible to wildfire because of the phenomenon of strong downslope winds which cause fire to burn downslope, in many cases more hazardously than upslope. The unique weather pattern of erratic downslope winds contributes greatly to an increased threat of wildland fire moving from the Carson front down into foothill communities and housing developments.

Resort development in Galena Creek will greatly affect the management of Forest lands. Land ownership patterns are mixed and add to the complexity of management. Damage from ORV use is occurring due to indiscriminate use of private lands, and on the National Forest. Some section corner monumentation is unreliable or missing, and boundary lines are deficient. Trespass and encroachments by adjacent landowners exist and a high potential exists for future unauthorized uses.

A major facility (originally the Job Corps Center) exists at Clear Creek near Carson City.

Geologic Terranes include metasediments and metavolcanics that were intruded by Mesozoic and Tertiary granodiorites. Historic mining in the Genoa, Galena, and Voltaire/Ivanhoe districts produced gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. However there are no complete production figures and there is little current activity.

This area includes the proposed Mount Rose Wilderness.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 15,522 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Key resource values in the Carson front are watershed, wildlife, visuals, and dispersed recreation. Management emphasis is to protect key resource values and property from wildfire.

Coordination with federal, state, and local governments will accomplish mutual recreation, wildlife, and watershed objectives. The role of the Forest will be to emphasize dispersed recreation while other agencies and the private sector will provide developed site opportunities.

The Carson front will be managed to provide a diversity of recreational opportunities. Intensive management emphasis on National Forest lands along the Mount Rose Highway and US 50 corridors will be conducted. Management emphasis will provide roaded natural experiences along major corridors and semi-primitive motorized and nonmotorized experiences in other areas.

Vegetation manipulation will be conducted to enhance soil, water, wildlife, and aesthetic values, and to minimize the potential for catastrophic wildfire, and insect and disease infestation.

Concepts in the Sierra Fire Protection Initiative will be utilized to minimize the potential for adverse effects of wildfire on property and resources.

A newly established window will be managed for utilities north and south of Kingsbury (Dagget Pass) from the Myers-Buckeye line north to the Buckeye-Round Hill line.

Existing transportation and utility corridors will be utilized if new uses are proposed and all corridors will be managed to maintain high visual quality.

Cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, the Nevada Department of Wildlife, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service will provide for management of habitat for the Lahontan cutthroat trout.

The proposed Mount Rose Wilderness will be managed to meet objectives and intent of the Wilderness Act.

Management Prescriptions

Wilderness -- 16,000 acres
Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation -- 74,200 acres

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 2

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 (A) A03 | Complete inventory and evaluation of historical logging camps and water systems, particularly as they relate to Comstock and Chinese occupation. Consider district nomination if appropriate. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A04 (D) | Conduct management activities to protect the setting of Genoa, a National Register District, and the first Nevada settlement. |
| RECREATION | A07 (D) | Manage the Mount Rose Campground as a fee site. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Manage the following nonmotorized management units to meet long-term, nonmotorized recreation objectives; but, where applicable, allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, existing contracts, minerals, protection, and other valid activities conducted on a short-term or seasonal basis with the intent of closing and/or rehabilitating roads upon activity completion: Hunter Creek, Mount Rose, Genoa Peak, and Jobs Peak. See Forest Plan Maps. |
| RECREATION | A08 (A) | Evaluate where ORV damage is occurring and restrict use on affected National Forest System lands. |
| RECREATION | A08 (A) | Rehabilitate areas to restore original resource values where ORV use has adversely affected resources. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Allow outfitter-guide permits for nonhunting uses. Permit helicopter ski operations based on recreational demand. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Issue no commercial outfitter-guide permits for the Tahoe Meadows area. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plan by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROXIMATE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 2

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-----------------------|--|
| RECREATION | A06 (D) A08 | Manage Tahoe Meadows to accommodate snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and general snowplay by segregating conflicting recreational uses on the Meadows. Construct a trailhead and off-highway parking suitable for both summer and winter use; coordinate development with state and local agencies and private land owners by 1995. |
| RECREATION | A06 (A) A10 | Coordinate with the Galena Resort to construct a trailhead to access Mount Rose. Provide loop opportunities from the Carson front, if possible, by 1990. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) A11 | Construct five miles of trail in Whites Creek and reconstruct one mile of trail in Thomas Creek by 1987. |
| RECREATION | A11 (A) | Coordinate with Tahoe Rim Trail volunteer project. Provide connector trails to existing trails and proposed trails to Reno by 1995. |
| RECREATION | A12 (A) | Improve foot and horse trail system in Hunter and White Creek areas. Emphasize loop opportunities and connector trails to other trails managed by other federal, state, or county agencies by 1992. |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Maintain a visual quality objective of retention along the Mount Rose, US 50, and Kingsbury highways, and Highway 206 (Foothill Road). |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Manage the "seen" area as viewed from US 395 and other major highways along the Sierra as partial retention. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Provide for reintroduction of Lahontan cutthroat trout in Franktown, West Gray, Deep Bronco, Jacks Valley, and Kings Canyon creeks. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Give priority to protecting mule deer winter range during all activities. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) C02 C03 | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) C03 | Emphasize maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat and fisheries. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 2

| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| RANGE | D01 (A) | Complete four initial range allotment plans and update two allotment plans. |
| RANGE | D02 (A) | Complete 35,650 acres of initial analysis and 2,500 acres of updated analysis. |
| RANGE | D02 (A) | Conduct range analysis on newly-acquired lands and evaluate for livestock use. |
| RANGE | D05 (A) | Complete 11 new structural range improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Administer and manage six grazing allotments. |
| TIMBER | E03 (D) E07 | Manage vegetation to protect and enhance watershed and visual quality. Maximize public fuelwood programs in salvage, thinnings, and slash disposal activities. See Forest-wide standards for specific standards. |
| TIMBER | E04 (A) | Conduct reforestation as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E05 (A) | Conduct timber stand improvement as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| WATER & SOIL | F02 (D) | Manage the Carson City municipal watershed in Kings and Ash Canyon to provide quality water. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (A) | Complete five acres of watershed improvement. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (D) | Cooperate with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the University of Nevada to improve ecological condition of Little Valley Meadows. |
| WATER & SOIL | F10 (D) | Cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies in informing landowners of potential floodplain hazards presented along the Carson front. Encourage local authorities to monitor, zone, or restrict development in hazard prone areas. |
| WATER & SOIL | F07 (A) | Process eight claims for water rights. |
| MINERALS | G05 (D) | Standard #8 under Forest-wide minerals standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., Hunter Creek, Mount Rose, Genoa Peak, and Jobs Peak. See Forest Plan maps. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 2

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|-------------|-----|---|
| MINERALS | G01 | (D) | Recommend denial of new nonenergy mineral leases on acquired land not subject to location. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 | (D) | Expansion of existing ski areas on or adjacent to Forest lands will be subject to approved master plans. |
| LANDS | J05 | (A) | Consolidate ownership on the Carson Range. |
| LANDS | J06 | (A) | Post property boundaries where control or monumentation is established. |
| LANDS | J10 | (A) | Inventory potential and existing trespass and encroachments on National Forest lands. |
| LANDS | J11 | (D) | Cooperate with Pacific Southwest Region in analyzing location of the proposed trans-Sierra powerline from Sacramento to Carson Valley. |
| LANDS | J18 | (A) | Strive to acquire private lands that meet Forest-wide land acquisition criteria. |
| LANDS | J18 | (A) | Acquire public access to the Carson front. |
| PLANNING | J22 | (D) | Expansion of Galena Resort onto Forest lands will be reviewed through the NEPA process, in accordance with the approved Washoe County Plan. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) | Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) | Cooperate with the Nevada Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration in improving the Mount Rose and Kingsbury highways to meet National Forest and state/local needs. |
| FACILITIES | L05 | (A) | Reconstruct 7.3 miles of arterial roads. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (A) | Construct 5.2 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L13 | (A) | Reconstruct 11.1 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L25 | (A) | Clear Creek Job Corps Center will be transferred by deed to the state. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plan by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 2

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|--|
| FACILITIES | L42 | (D) Manage the Slide Mountain electronic and other approved sites according to site plans and established rules for their management. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (D) Coordinate and cooperate closely with the Nevada Division of Forestry, BLH, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, and local fire departments in suppressing wildfires. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (A) Implement the Sierra Front Initiative. See "Fire Management Action Plan" for detailed program work in Chapter V. |
| PROTECTION | P11 P12 | (D) Emphasize vegetation management and activity fuel treatment to reduce fire hazard to private land development within and adjacent to the National Forest. |
| PROTECTION | P02 | (A) Complete pre-attack schedule for Mount Rose, Reno Front, Galena, Carson, and Genoa with emphasis on hazard/risk assessment and identified vegetative management needs. |
| PROTECTION | | (D) All wildfires will be contained or controlled. |

PROBABLE ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND DECADE

| | | |
|------------|-----|---|
| TIMBER | E04 | (A) Reforestation. |
| TIMBER | E05 | (A) Timber stand improvement. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (A) Construct five miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L13 | (A) Reconstruct 8.3 miles of local roads. |

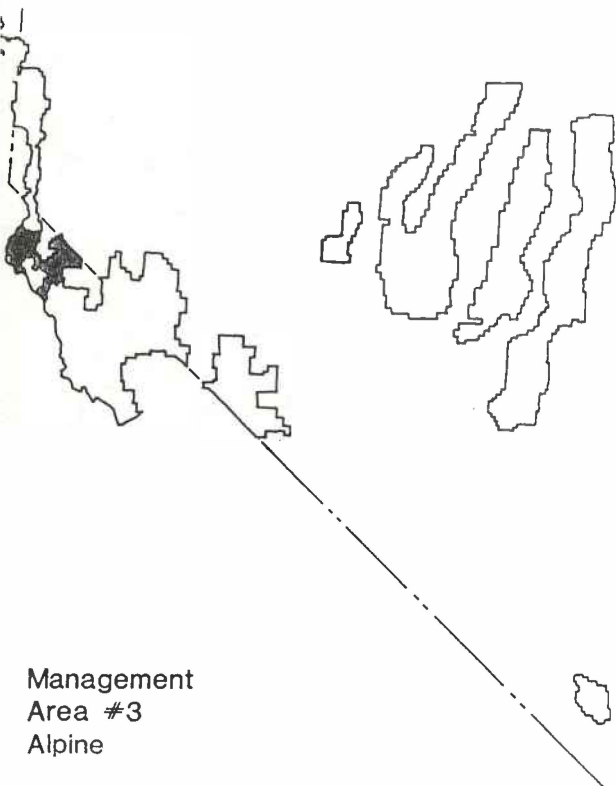
* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 2

| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES, AND PRACTICES APPLY TO THE RECOMMENDED MOUNT ROSE WILDERNESS. | | |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage the proposed Mount Rose Wilderness to protect its wilderness values. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) The proposed Mount Rose Wilderness is closed to all motorized vehicles. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 A02 A03 A04 | (A) Inventory and evaluate the archaeological complex on Mount Rose. Nominate as appropriate and develop a plan for management consistent with wilderness. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (A) Manage any mineral activity to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics, with reclamation efforts to return the area to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| MINERALS | G02 | (A) Conduct a validity examination on all proposed mining operations. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (A) Prepare a fire management area program for the proposed Mount Rose Wilderness. |



* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



MANAGEMENT AREA 3 - ALPINE

Total acreage: 114,600 net acres

The Alpine Management Area consists of National Forest lands in Alpine County in addition to the Mokelumne and Carson-Iceberg wildernesses. This management area includes the recommended addition (4,900 acre) to the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. Topography varies from broad, high mountain meadows, such as Hope, Charity, and Faith valleys, to rugged mountain slopes and canyons along the West and East forks of the Carson River.

Vegetation includes commercial stands of Jeffrey pine, mixed red and white fir, and high elevation stands of red fir, western white pine, and mountain hemlock. Historically, logging of these stands has provided lumber for much of the early-day development in the lower agricultural valleys. Currently, most of the logs are taken to the sawmill in Gardnerville.

There are extensive suitable grazing lands in the area utilized by sheep or cattle. Range improvements and fences, which are important to successful management of the range resource, are in poor condition.

Alpine County is noted for its scenic and historical interests and is a popular recreation area for both summer and winter. There are six developed campgrounds, numerous trails including the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, stream and lake fishing, and hunting. Winter activities include cross-country skiing, helicopter skiing, snowmobiling, and general snow play.

Large private tracts exist in the area. Most of the private land belongs to a relatively few owners who have historically used it for livestock grazing. This is changing because some of the prime recreation lands are undergoing development. Fire protection is taking on a greater emphasis because of private land development adjacent to and within the Forest. Private land development at the toe of slopes is unusually susceptible to wildfire because of the phenomenon of strong downslope winds which cause fire to burn downslope, in many cases more hazardously than upslope.

This management area includes the East Fork of the Carson River, a potential "Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River" that meets the eligibility criteria for possible classification. The Musser-Jarvis watershed is the municipal water source for Markleeville. There are a number of small reservoirs along the Sierra Crest used for irrigation, and these reservoirs also provide fishing and public recreation.

There are three sensitive plant species located in the Jobs-Freel Peak area identified on the California Native Plant Society List "Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants in California." There are two pair of spotted owls (sensitive species) in this management area.

Alpine includes the historic mining districts of Silver King, Silver Mountain, and Monitor/Mogul which primarily produced gold and silver but also copper, lead, zinc, and mercury. Production occurred in quartz veins and silicified shear zones in the metamorphics and volcanics and in an area of strong hydrothermal alteration in the silicified volcanics around

Colorado Hill. Also, tungsten mining took place in the Hope Valley District through the 1950s.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 22,027 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Coordination with federal, state, and local agencies will be provided for the key resources of developed and dispersed recreation, wildlife, aesthetics, and watershed. Fire prevention and protection will be emphasized with other agencies and local governments to maintain key resource values.

Provisions will be made for increasing developed site capacity and enhancing dispersed recreational opportunities.

Vegetative manipulation will be conducted to enhance watershed, range, wildlife, aesthetic, and vegetative vigor; and to minimize the potential for catastrophic wildfire, and insect and disease infestations.

The Leviathan Mine site will be acquired from the state of California when suitable rehabilitation has occurred and agreement made for long-term heavy maintenance and reconstruction.

Acquisition of private lands will be emphasized to enhance recreation, aesthetic, and resource protection objectives.

Cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, will provide for future habitat for the Lahontan cutthroat trout.

Priority will be given to upgrading existing range structural improvements. Noxious farm weeds will be controlled.

The primary emphasis of recreation management will be to provide roaded natural experiences along county and state roads, and semi-primitive motorized and semi-primitive nonmotorized experiences in other areas.

Management Prescriptions

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Wilderness (addition to the Carson-Iceberg) | 4,900 Acres |
| Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation | 32,400 Acres |
| Market Opportunities and Developed Recreation | <u>77,300</u> Acres |

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 3

| PRACTICE | MTH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 A02 A03 A04 | (A) Inventory and evaluate emigrant trails and related resources. Develop a management plan to protect and/or interpret those areas deemed significant. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 A04 | (A) Inventory and evaluate the Silver Hill area for nomination to the National Register and/or the need for protection. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 | (A) Inventory and evaluate prehistoric resources in the Barber Peak area. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 | (A) Inventory and evaluate archival sites along the Carson River. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A04 | (D) Protect the integrity of the Woodfords Cemetery as a Native American Site. |
| RECREATION | A05 | (A) Reconstruct Hope Valley Campground. |
| RECREATION | A05 | (D) Coordinate with the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation in an "Interagency Sno-Park Program." |
| RECREATION | A07 | (A) Operate and maintain all campgrounds as fee sites. |
| RECREATION | A07 | (D) Protect the proposed Faith Valley Campground from damaging activities. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage the following nonmotorized management units to meet long-term nonmotorized recreation objectives; but, where applicable, allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, existing contracts, minerals, protection, and other valid activities conducted on a short-term or seasonal basis with the intent of closing and/or rehabilitating roads upon activity completion: Hawkins Peak, Barber Peak, Indian Creek, Noble Canyon, and Silver Hill. See Forest Plan maps. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Coordinate with Alpine County to encourage retaining Hope Valley's natural conditions and values. Utilize zoning and acquisition as primary methods to accomplish this. |
| RECREATION | A08 A14 | (D) Protect the East Fork of the Carson River from any activity that may reduce its suitability for |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROXIMATE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 3

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|--|
| | | "Wild, Scenic, and/or Recreational River" classification until a suitability study is completed and recommendation is made. Interim management will be in accordance with Wild and Scenic River Management Guidelines. Cooperate with the BLM to improve the quality of the hot springs along the river. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Maintain off-road vehicle closures to resolve conflicts between snowmobiles and cross-country skiers, and to prevent resource damage. |
| RECREATION | A08 (A) | Analyze and update annual ORV management to assure protection of soil, water, and wildlife values, and to enhance dispersed recreational opportunities. |
| RECREATION | A08 (A) | Coordinate with the state and county to provide facilities at Blue Lakes/Highway 88 junction to enhance winter recreational opportunities and provide for health and sanitation facilities. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | Reconstruct two miles of the PCT - East Fork Carson trail by 1987. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | Reconstruct 12 miles of trail by 1993. |
| RECREATION | A12 (D) | Manage the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail to Level IV maintenance and in accordance with the National Scenic Trails Act. |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Manage State Highway 88, 89, and 4 to maintain State Scenic Highway qualities. Cooperate with counties, Caltrans, and adjacent National Forests in managing these corridors. Emphasize scenic and historical interests as primary resource values. |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Maintain a visual quality objective of retention in the foreground zone along State Highway 88, 89, and 4. |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Manage the middleground as partial retention for areas seen from State Highway 88, 89, and 4. |
| WILDERNESS | B03 (D) | Protect wilderness characteristics of the portion of the Carson-Iceberg not recommended for wilderness until Congress acts on the report for the entire area. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 3

| PRACTICE | MTH CODE | | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|----------|------------|-----|--|
| WILDLIFE | C02 C03 | (D) | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) | Protect the sensitive plant community on and near Freel Peak. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (A) | Cooperate with the California Department of Fish and Game in securing and maintaining conservation pools in as many of the small reservoirs along the Sierra Crest as possible. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (A) | Provide for reintroduction of Lahontan cutthroat trout in Horsethief and Jeff Davis Creeks and improve fishery habitat throughout the area. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) | Manage the 5,488 acre Barber Peak area to protect this critical deer winter range. This includes allocating all forage to wildlife. Cooperate with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in predator control to minimize effects on wintering big game herds. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 | (D) | Manage spotted owl habitat per habitat capability models in the document "Northeast Zone Habitat Capability Models and Special Habitat Criteria." |
| WILDLIFE | C02 C03 | (D) | Give priority to rehabilitation of key deer winter range damaged by fire if these areas will not recover naturally in a reasonable amount of time. |
| RANGE | D01 | (A) | Complete nine initial range allotment plans and update one plan. |
| RANGE | D02 | (A) | Complete 10,240 acres of initial range analysis and 3,100 acres of updated analysis. |
| RANGE | D03 | (A) | Complete 900 acres of nonstructural initial improvements. |
| RANGE | D05 | (A) | Complete 46 new structural improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) | Administer and manage 14 grazing allotments, and complete examinations on 14 allotments. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) | Promote continuance of private land grazing permits in the Hope Valley area. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 3

| PRACTICE | MIM CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|---------------|----------|--|
| RANGE | D12 (A) | Complete control measures on four acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| TIMBER | E03 (A) | Develop silvicultural prescriptions considering visual, wildlife, and site productivity and economics as important factors. |
| TIMBER | E04 (A) | Perform reforestation as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E05 (A) | Continue timber stand improvement as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E07 (D) | High risk old growth, not needed for wildlife habitat, and overstocked intermediate Jeffrey pine stands, are highest priority for harvest. See Forest-wide standards for specific timber management activities. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (A) | Complete rehabilitation of the Leviathan Mine site. Conduct annual maintenance of structures. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (D) | Protect Leviathan Mine site from activities that will be adverse to revegetation and maintenance of improvements. |
| WATER, & SOIL | F03 (D) | Continue to manage the Musser-Jarvis municipal watershed as follows: allow no livestock grazing, no road or trail construction, and no timber cutting. |
| MINERALS | G05 (D) | Standard #8 under Forest-wide minerals standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., Hawkins Peak, Barber Peak, Indian Creek, Noble Canyon, and Silver Hill. See Forest Plan maps. |
| LANDS | J11 (A) | Strive to acquire private lands that meet Forest-wide land acquisition criteria. |
| LANDS | J11 (A) | Complete the ongoing land exchange at Grover Hot Springs with the state of California. |
| LANDS | J18 (D) | Utilize existing borrow pits. Do not establish additional borrow pits in Woodfords Canyon. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 3

| PRACTICE | MTH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|---|
| PLANNING | J22 (D) | Assist Alpine County in maintaining or improving its tax base through the land exchange program. |
| PLANNING | J22 (A) | Coordinate with other agencies in providing resource data for the proposed Watasheam; Dam and Reservoir. |
| FACILITIES | L01 (A) | Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L01 (A) | Improve the Blue Lakes Road through the Forest highway program. |
| FACILITIES | L12 (A) | Construct 6.4 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L13 (A) | Reconstruct 13.4 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L42 (D) | Manage the following electronics and antenna sites according to site plans and established rules for their management: Hawkins Peak - Electronics Site Leviathan Peak - Electronics Site |
| PROTECTION | P01 (D) | Practice an aggressive fire management program to protect watershed values and private land below National Forest lands along the Woodfords face. |
| PROTECTION | P01 (D) | Manage vegetation in the Shay Creek summer home area to minimize current and future loss to insect disease and wildfire. |
| PROTECTION | P02 (A) | Complete preattack schedules for Diamond Valley, Fredericksburg, Hope Valley, Leviathan, and Heenan, with emphasis on hazard/risk assessment and identification of vegetative management needs. |
| PROTECTION | (D) | Coordinate and cooperate closely with the BLM, the California Department of Forestry, and local fire departments in suppressing wildfires. |
| PROTECTION | P11 (D) P12 | Emphasize vegetation management and activity fuel treatment ... etc. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 3

| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|----------|----------|---|
|----------|----------|---|

PROBABLE ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND DECADE

| | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| RECREATION | A06 | (A) Construct Faith Valley Campground. |
| TIMBER | E04 | (A) Reforestation. |
| TIMBER | E05 | (A) Timber stand improvement. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (A) Construct 6.3 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L13 | (A) Reconstruct 11.1 miles of local roads. |

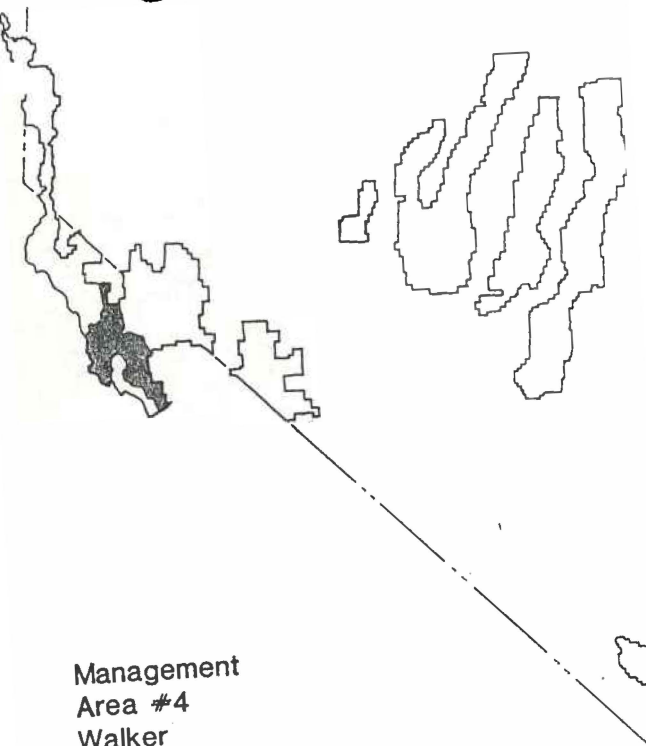
THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES, AND PRACTICES APPLY TO THE RECOMMENDED ADDITION TO THE CARSON-ICEBERG WILDERNESS:

| | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| RECREATION | A12 | (A) Maintain the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in accordance with the National Scenic Trails Act to Level IV Maintenance Standards. Maintain closure of the trail to motorized vehicles. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) Wildlife and fish transplants will be considered only if species are indigenous to the area. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) Manage livestock in Noble Canyon to minimize conflicts with Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail users. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Reduce recreation and range conflicts at Noble Lake. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (D) Manage any mineral activity to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics, with reclamation efforts to return the area to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| MINERALS | G02 | (A) A validity examination will be conducted on all proposed mineral operations. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (D) Manage wildfires to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
Prescriptions By Resource and Activity
(National Forest Lands within 1/4 mile of each stream)
East Fork of Carson River

| Potential River Classes | Timber Management | Water Development FERC Projects | Mining | Other Development |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Wild Source to Grey's crossing - 25 miles | No commercial timber removed. Cutting limited to removal incidental to primitive recreation such as trail management. | Dams and diversions prohibited. Unobtrusive removal of water for livestock and wildlife may be permitted. | Leasing not recommended. Common varieties will not be sold. Min- eral activities including prospecting, development and extraction will be discouraged. Any surface disturbance will be fully rehabilitated and damaged resources stabilized to maintain primitive shorelines and watersheds. | New developments will be located outside river area environment (generally 1/4 mile). |
| Scenic Hanging Bridge to East Diversion Dam approx. 1 mile above Lahontan Fish Hatchery - 21 miles | Some timber removal permitted but no substantial adverse effect on river and immediate environment. Removal of insect and disease trees are examples of permitted removal. | Minor diversions may be permitted if no direct effect on free flowing river values. | Leasing and common varieties same as wild. Prospecting, development, and extracting of minerals will be done to minimize surface disturbance and fully mitigated to extent feasible. | New structures and developments may be permitted but will be limited to short stretches of the river corridor. Such structures and development will not have direct effect on the river. |
| Recreational Grays Crossing to Hanging Bridge - US 89 1 1/2 miles east of Markleeville - 11 1/2 miles | Timber harvesting permitted but aesthetic, fish, wildlife, and other values will be protected. | Same as scenic. | Same as scenic. | Campgrounds, picnic areas, other developments permitted but will be designed to protect values for which river area was found to be eligible. |



Management
Area #4
Walker

MANAGEMENT AREA 4 - WALKER

Total acreage: 203,700 net acres

The Walker Management Area includes all National Forest lands west of US 395 in Mono County, California, and the recommended addition to the Hoover Wilderness. The area does not include the Hoover Wilderness.

This management area is high elevation, with a rugged Sierra Nevada landscape of very high aesthetic and visual quality. Although the area supports stands of commercial Jeffrey pine, mixed conifer, and lodgepole pine, the timber is scattered and is interspersed with areas of grass/brush vegetation.

The Walker area is drained by the West and East forks of the Walker River and provides extensive recreational opportunities, important wildlife habitat, and livestock grazing. Lake and stream fishing is outstanding. Twin Lakes, Virginia Lakes, Green Creek, Buckeye Creek, Little Walker River, and Leavitt Meadows are highly developed and popular recreational areas. These constitute one of the most heavily used recreational complexes in the Intermountain Region. Publics from Los Angeles and San Francisco are dependent on these destination opportunities, and visitor services are the key to successful operation and maintenance of these complexes. Recreational opportunities include campgrounds, trailheads and pack stations, fishing resorts on private lands and under Forest Service permit, and summer homes on both National Forest and private inholdings. The community of Bridgeport is heavily dependent on recreation economies from the area (e.g., Twin Lakes).

Winter recreational activities include heli-skiing, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing. Twin Lakes and Virginia Lakes have a history of severe winter storms and avalanches that have resulted in loss of life and property.

There are a number of significant special land uses in the management area, especially the US Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center at Pickle Meadows.

Walker provides summer grazing for sheep and cattle. Most ranches are located in the lower valleys in Nevada where the animals are wintered, and livestock are moved to the National Forest for the summer.

The lower elevations have a history of large fires, and increasing private land development is accelerating the need for fire protection.

The management area includes the West Walker River which meets the eligibility criteria for possible "Wild and Scenic River" classification. There is a Soil Conservation Service "SNOTEL" and snow course within the boundary of the recommended addition to the Hoover Wilderness.

Since around the 1860s, there has been intermittent mining activity in the Jordan, Keith, and West Walker mining districts. Most production was for gold and silver in quartz veins and silicified zones in the Mesozoic metamorphics and granitic rocks. However, there has also been placer gold mining and minor production of copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten. There is no current production, but extensive exploration is continuing.

Acres suitable for timber production: 14,540 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Management emphasis within the recommended addition to the Hoover Wilderness will be to meet the objectives and intent of the Wilderness Act. In the remainder of the management area, emphasis will be directed toward the amenity values of wildlife, dispersed recreation, developed recreation, and water quality, in the major canyons and along the highways.

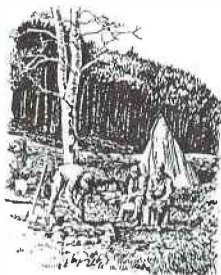
Management will provide for orderly mineral resource activities in a manner that minimizes effects on other resources.

A cost-effective and coordinated fire protection program will be implemented.

Management Prescription

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Wilderness 1/ | 72,700 acres |
| Intensive wildlife and dispersed recreation | 46,100 acres |
| Market opportunities and developed recreation | <u>84,900</u> acres |

1/ Use "wilderness" management prescription to protect wilderness values and to carry out objectives and intent of the California Wilderness Act for the Congressional Study Areas.



PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------------|----------|--|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 (A) | Inventory and evaluate early emigrant trails. Develop a management plan to protect and/or interpret those areas deemed significant. |
| | A02 | |
| | A03 | |
| | A04 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 (A) | Inventory and evaluate archival sites located along the Walker River near Sonora Junction and Leavitt Meadows. |
| | A03 | |
| RECREATION | A01 (A) | Develop a master plan for the Leavitt Lodge special use complex. |
| RECREATION | A05 (A) | Reconstruct Lower Twin, Sawmill, and Honeymoon campgrounds. Rehabilitate water system at Trumbull Lake Campground by 1988. |
| RECREATION | A06 (A) | Construct Boulder Campground by 1990. |
| RECREATION | A07 (D) | Issue no resort special use permits except for existing uses. |
| RECREATION | A06 (D) | The following direction applies to the Twin Lakes recreation area to meet public recreational demand: (1) expand the developed campground capacity; (2) rehabilitate existing campgrounds; (3) restrict overnight camping to developed sites; (4) allow no commercial pack stations to operate on Forest lands; (5) improve access to upper and lower Twin Lakes; (6) issue no outfitter-guide permits that involve stock use in the canyon. |
| | A07 | |
| | A08 | |
| RECREATION | A06 (D) | The following direction applies to the Virginia Lakes recreation area to meet public recreation demand: (1) protect the Castle Rock and Virginia Creek sites for possible future development; (2) construct a trailhead above Trumbull Lake Campground. |
| | A08 | |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Manage the following nonmotorized management units to meet long-term nonmotorized recreation objectives; but, where applicable, allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, existing contracts, minerals, protection, and other valid activities conducted on a short-term or seasonal basis with the intent of closing and/or rehabilitating roads upon activity completion: Lost Cannon, Long Valley-Sawmill. See Forest Plan maps. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MTH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|---|
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Efforts will be coordinated with the BLM for managing recreation use along Virginia Creek. |
| RECREATION | A06 (D) | The following direction applies to the Green Creek recreation area to meet public recreation demand: (1) allow no commercial pack station; (2) construct a trailhead facility. |
| RECREATION | A07 (D) A08 | The following direction applies to the Leavitt Meadows, Leavitt and Koenig Lake area: (1) allow no USMC activity in the Leavitt Meadows Campground; (2) close the Leavitt Lake road to vehicles during wet periods; (3) allow no camping or vehicular travel within 200 feet of Leavitt Lake. |
| RECREATION | A07 (A) A08 | Management will provide high quality visitor information and education at the Bridgeport Ranger Station, trailheads, campgrounds, and in the back country. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Protect the wild, scenic and/or recreational qualities of the West Walker River until a suitability study is completed. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Cooperate with Mono County to evaluate avalanche hazards and measures to alleviate such hazards in the Twin Lakes drainage. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Limit boating on Big Virginia Lake, Little Virginia Lake, and Trumbull Lake to nonmotorized boats. |
| RECREATION | A07 (D) | Manage all developed campgrounds as fee sites and to standard. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | Reconstruct seven miles of trail by 1991. |
| RECREATION | A06 (A) A11 | Acquire public access to the Hoover Wilderness across private lands above Upper Twin Lake. Construct trailhead to facilitate public use by 1990. |
| RECREATION | A11 (D) | Manage Sonora Pass, Chango Lake, Lost Cannon Peak, Eagle Peak, Sawmill Ridge, and Little Walker-Long Valley areas to meet semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation objectives. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|---|
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Manage the following road corridors to meet a VOC of retention: Virginia Lakes, Robinson Creek, Robinson Creek-Buckeye, Green Creek, Sonora Pass, Leavitt Lake, and US 395 (Walker River Canyon). |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Game, and provide for reintroduction of Lahontan cutthroat trout in Mill Creek, Slinkard Creek, Silver Creek, Wolf Creek, Eagle Creek, and Dunderberg Creek per approved environmental assessment. Enhance Fish habitat in other streams. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Game and provide for reintroduction of California bighorn sheep and peregrine falcon in Mono County. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Manage snowmachine access to eliminate conflicts with wintering big game. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Update and implement the East Walker and West Walker deer herd plans. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) C03 | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| WILDLIFE | C03 (D) | Give priority of wildlife and fish improvements to Lahontan cutthroat trout. |
| WILDLIFE | C04 (A) | As needed, mark wildlife retention trees in the commercial and personal-use fuelwood areas. |
| WILDLIFE | C04 (A) | Maintain the By-Day Creek grazing closure, the stream stabilization structures, and future structures. |
| RANGE | D01 (A) D06 | Complete six new range allotment management plans and update 12 others. |
| RANGE | D01 (D) | Utilize Little Walker as a demonstration allotment to show how grazing can be compatible with recreation, watershed, and wildlife. |
| RANGE | D01 (D) | Coordinate livestock trailing with adjacent BLM and National Forest allotments. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|----------|-------------|--|
| RANGE | D02 (A) | Complete 46,145 acres of initial range allotment analysis. |
| RANGE | D03 (A) | Complete 100 acres of nonstructural initial improvements. |
| RANGE | D05 (A) | Complete five new structural improvements. |
| RANGE | D06 (A) | Maintain the Jordan Basin, Dunderberg, Sawmill, and Stockade enclosures. |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Evaluate the grazing resource and activities in the area between Doc and Al's Resort and Honeymoon Campground (Robinson Creek area). If necessary, close to livestock grazing except for authorized trailing. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Emphasize management on Little Walker Allotment to bring the resource value rating for livestock to a good or better condition. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Strive to achieve high ecological status along West Walker River above Leavitt Meadow, Green Creek, and Buckeye. Maintain at least 90 percent of the natural bank stability as measured by the General Aquatic Wildlife System (GAWS). |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Evaluate the grazing resource and activities in Virginia Creek and, if necessary, close the area to livestock grazing. |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Administer and manage 19 allotments. |
| RANGE | D12 (A) | Complete control on 150 acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| TIMBER | E04 (A) | Conduct reforestation as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E05 (A) | Provide timber stand improvement as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E07 (D) | Manage firewood around lakes and streams to protect ecological and recreational values. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA #

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------|---|
| TIMBER | E07 | (D) Provide a continuing supply of fuelwood through the district personal-use and commercial fuelwood programs. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 | (A) Complete 11 acres of watershed improvement. Give priority to rehabilitation of West Walker at Leavitt Meadows. |
| MINERALS | G05 | (D) Standard #8 under Forest-wide minerals standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., Lost Cannon and Long Valley-Sawmill. See Forest Plan maps. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L09 | (A) Improve the Robinson Creek-Buckeye road to accommodate recreational vehicles and provide for user convenience. Institute seasonal road closures as necessary to protect roads from damage during wet periods. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (A) Construct 7.4 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L13 | (A) Reconstruct 3.7 miles of local roads. |
| FACILITIES | L19 | (A) Maintain road closures at By-Day Creek to protect wildlife and watershed values. |
| FACILITIES | L35 | (A) Maintain the following electronic sites for Forest Service administrative use: Mean Peak and Lost Cannon Peak. Lost Cannon Peak is to be for Forest Service use only while Mean Peak will be for joint use between the Marine Corps and Forest Service. |
| FACILITIES | J01 | (D) The following provides specific direction for management of electronic sites within this management area: |

Mean Peak - The existing users of this site are the Marine Corps and Forest Service. Issue no permits for other users of the site. Existing users will maintain facilities in such a way that they are not visible from US 395 and the Hoover Wilderness Addition Planning Areas.

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MIM CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| | | <p><u>Hunewill Hills</u> - The existing user of this site is the Mono County Service Area #5, a local TV improvement district. Issue no permits for other users of the site. Facilities at the site will be maintained in such a manner that they are not visible from US 395 and the Twin Lakes Road.</p> |
| | | <p><u>North Hunewill Hills</u> - The existing user of this site is the Mono County Service Area #5, a local TV improvement district. The existing permit authorizes only a receiving antenna and a short right-of-way for a coaxial cable. Issue no permits for other users of the site. Facilities at the site will be maintained in such a manner that they are not visible to motorists on the Twin Lakes Road.</p> |
| | | <p><u>Virginia Lakes Ridge, Sonora Pass Bridge, and Leavitt Meadows</u> - These are Soil Conservation Service electronically remote reading snow measurement sites (SNOTEL). Use of these sites is limited to the SCS only. These sites will be managed in accordance with the October 22, 1970, Memorandum of Agreement with the SCS and the supplemental agreements to it.</p> |
| | | <p><u>Nevada Creek Ridge</u> - The existing user of this site is HFU-TV, a local TV cable company. The existing permit authorizes only a receiving antenna and a short right-of-way for coaxial cable. Issue no permits for other users of the site. Facilities will be maintained in such a manner that they are not visible from US 395 and other nearby roads.</p> |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 | (D) The following direction applies to areas used by the US Marine Corps: (1) allow for general public use of the area in addition to USMC use; (2) coordinate and cooperate with the USMC in fire suppression, search and rescue, and maintenance of forest development roads within the limited area; (3) give priority to military uses within the intensive use area; (4) provide for public access to the Silver Creek road through and/or around the base camp. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------|---|
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Issue no outfitter-guide permits to new stations with base facilities on private land. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Issue outfitter-guide permits based on site-specific studies which will determine the commercial share of the total recreation use. |
| LANDS | J11 (A) | Strive to acquire private lands that meet Forest-wide land acquisition criteria. |
| LANDS | J15 (A) | Consolidate ownership in areas of intense recreation use and/or high natural hazard potential. |
| PROTECTION | (D) | Maintain a state of preparedness for volcanic activity in the Long Valley Caldera as outlined in the contingency plan. |
| PROTECTION | P11 (A) | Emphasize fuel management treatment near Robinson Creek-Buckeye, Walker River Canyon, and in Antelope Valley to achieve objectives set in the Sierra Front Initiative. Maintain existing fuelbreaks in Twin Lakes, West Walker Canyon, and behind the town of Walker. See "Fire Management Action Plan" for detailed program work in Chapter V. |
| PROTECTION | P02 (A) | Complete pre-attack fire schedules including hazard/risk analysis, vegetative management plan, and strategy planning. |

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES, AND PRACTICES APPLY TO THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE HOOVER WILDERNESS:

| | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| RECREATION | A12 (A) | Maintain the Pacific Crest Trail to Level 1 Maintenance Standards. Maintain closure of the trail to motorized vehicles. |
| RECREATION | A03 (D) | Limit party size, stock numbers, and total number of visitors so wilderness values and ecological conditions are not degraded. The recreation carrying capacity will determine the recommended use levels to keep this area in high ecological condition. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

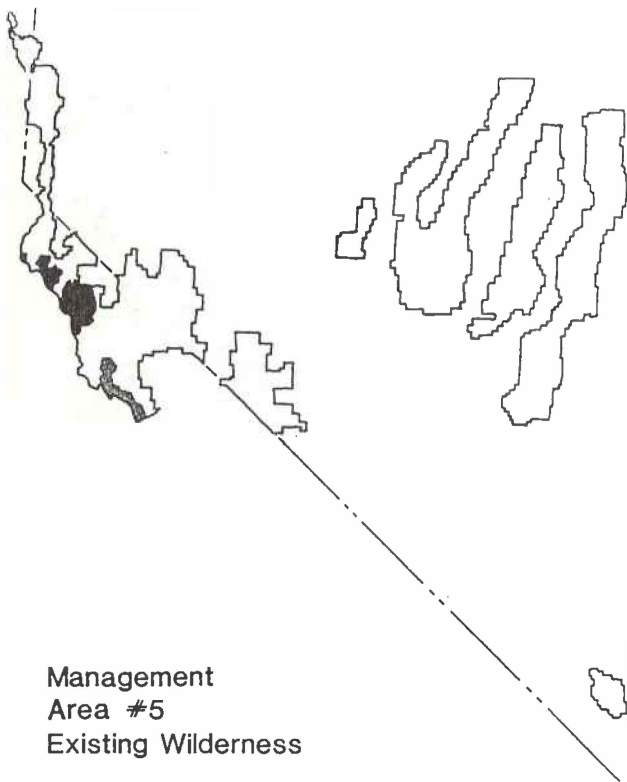
PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 4

| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------|--|
| RECREATION | A10 | (A) Reconstruct portions of the following trails: 2.1 miles of West Walker; .9 miles of Fremont Lake; 1.0 miles of Emigrant Pass; 1.6 miles Cinko Lake; .4 miles of Cascade Creek; and 2 miles of Beartrap Lake. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) Wildlife and fish transplants will only be considered if indigenous to the area. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (D) Close the Snow Lake mining road above Leavitt Lake to all motorized vehicles. Allow only vehicle travel associated with approved operating plans pursuant to the 1872 Mining Law. Coordinate any proposal with the Stanislaus National Forest. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (D) Manage any mineral activity to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics, with reclamation efforts to return the area to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| MINERALS | G02 | (A) A validity examination will be conducted on all proposed mineral operations. |
| FACILITIES | L25 | (D) Retain the cabin and horse pasture at Upper Paiute Meadows to facilitate management of the proposed wilderness and the existing Hoover Wilderness. Maintain cabin to retain a rustic appearance. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (A) Monitor recreational use around the high lakes and eliminate overnight use or restrict camping immediately adjacent to the lakes to protect soil, water, and aesthetic values. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Implement the "Wilderness Permit System" for this recommended wilderness addition for consistency with current Hoover Wilderness management. |
| RANGE | D01 | (A) Complete one new allotment management plan and update two plans. |
| RANGE | D01 | (D) Utilize Paiute Meadows as a demonstration allotment to show how grazing can be compatible with recreation, watershed, and wildlife. |
| RANGE | D02 | (A) Complete 37,265 acres of updated range analysis. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) Administer and manage three allotments -- Paiute Meadows, Sardine, and Poison Creek. |

* Activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
 Prescriptions by Resource and Activity
 (National Forest Lands within 1/4 mile of each stream)
 West Walker River

| Potential River Classes | Timber Management | Water Development FERC Projects | Mining | Other Development |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Wild Source (Lower Lake) to Leavitt Meadows - 33 miles | No commercial timber removed. Cutting limited to removal incidental to primitive recreation such as trail management. | Dams and diversions prohibited. Unobtrusive removal of water for livestock and wildlife may be permitted. | Leasing not recommended. Common varieties will not be sold. Minerals activities including prospecting, development, and extraction will be discouraged. Any surface disturbance will be fully rehabilitated and damaged resources stabilized to maintain primitive shorelines and watersheds. | New developments will be located outside river area environment (generally 1/2 mile). |
| Scenic Leavitt Meadows to US 395 - 11.1 miles | Some timber removal permitted but no substantial adverse effect on river and immediate environment. Removal of insect and disease trees are examples of permitted removal. | Minor diversions may be permitted if no direct effect on free flowing river values. | Leasing and common varieties same as wild. Prospecting, development, and extracting of minerals will be done to minimize surface disturbance and fully mitigated to extent feasible. | New structures and developments may be permitted but will be limited to short stretches of the river corridor. Such structures and development will not have direct effect on the river. |
| Recreational US 395 to Lopez Lake Diversion - 21.7 miles | Timber harvesting permitted but aesthetics, fish, wildlife, and other values will be protected. | Same as scenic. | Same as scenic. | Campgrounds, picnic areas, other developments permitted but will be designed to protect values for which river area was found to be eligible. |



Management
Area #5
Existing Wilderness

MANAGEMENT AREA 5 - EXISTING WILDERNESSES

Total acreage: 135,094 net acres

This management area consists of three established wilderness areas:

| Acres | Toiyabe Acres | Other | Total Acres |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Forest Acres | |
| Hoover | 39,094 Acres | Inyo N.F. | 47,937 |
| Carson-Iceberg | 77,000 Acres | Stanislaus N.F. | 160,000 |
| Mokelumne | 19,000 Acres | Eldorado N.F. | 105,165 |
| | | Stanislaus N.F. | |

The Hoover Wilderness lies along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Range in California and possesses very high visual quality. Elevations range from 7,700 to 12,596 feet. It is bounded on the west by the North Tuolumne backcountry portion of Yosemite National Park.

There are six major drainages in the Toiyabe portion of the Hoover: Little Walker River, Molybdenite Creek, Buckeye Creek, Robinson Creek, Green Creek, and Virginia Creek. The dams and reservoirs in the Green Creek drainage predate establishment of the National Forest, and are not under special use permit; they are owned by private individuals. Outstanding natural beauty can be found in each of these areas.

Prominent peaks such as Matterhorn, Twin, Crown Point, Eagle, Dunderberg, Excelsior, Hawksbeak, and Black Mountain are favorites of mountain climbers and photography buffs. This whole region is characterized by "U" shaped canyons carved by glacial activity. Canyon bottoms frequently have extensive flats with shallow streams and grassy meadows. The Matterhorn Peak area still retains portions of its glacial past in the form of five glaciers. Much of this area is granitic batholith and volcanic cover and is of low mineral potential. There has been little or no past mining related activity. An area of significant gold and silver mineralization at the south end of the Hoover Wilderness was actively prospected through the 1950s as part of the Lundy Mining District. Fifteen mining claims were maintained here after December 31, 1983. However, no further work was done, no operating plans were submitted, and the claims were abandoned in 1985.

Vegetation of the area is scattered among the rocky flats and ledges of the Sierra granitic batholith. The major cover types are alpine, subalpine forest, red fir forest, mixed conifer forest, and sagebrush. The Hoover includes all or portions of five grazing allotments. The entire area historically supported populations of California bighorn sheep, although currently there are no existing populations. The Hoover Wilderness is rich in history with many of the names of its lakes and geological features being derived from "yesterday's travelers" who, up to the 19th Century, were the Paiute and Southern Washoe Indians.

The Carson-Iceberg Wilderness includes the headwaters of the East Fork of the Carson River, Wolf Creek, and Silver King. The wilderness includes lands both on the Toiyabe and Stanislaus National Forests. The area is mountainous with several peaks over 10,000 feet. There are several major streams and broad meadows, as well as narrow canyons. Topography becomes steeper and

rougher on the west or near the main Sierra Crest. There is a wide variety of vegetative types from commercial timber stands to barren country. Other vegetative communities are sagebrush-grass meadow and pinyon/juniper woodland. The Carson-Iceberg contains some key habitat for the Paiute and Lahontan cutthroat trout.

The Mokelumne Wilderness includes two separate parcels, the area around Raymond Peak and the Tragedy-Elephants Back area at the head of Forestdale Creek. Both are at high elevation and near or adjacent to the Sierra Crest. Trees are scattered, and the area is close to or above timberline in many locations. The Pacific Crest Trail is located through this wilderness. Prominent peaks include Reynolds Peak and Raymond Peak.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 0 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Management emphasis will be directed toward meeting objectives and intent of the Wilderness Act.

Wilderness will be managed to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude, physical and mental challenge, primitive recreation, and to maintain wilderness characteristics of the land.

Any mineral development activity relating to valid existing rights will be managed to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics, with reclamation efforts to return the area to as near a natural condition as possible.

A validity examination will be conducted on all proposed mineral operations.

Continuity and consistency of management decisions will be maintained among the separate authorities administering different portions of the same wilderness.

Recreational use of wilderness will be provided to the extent that it does not degrade the values for which wilderness was established.

Paiute cutthroat trout will have the highest priority in Silver King, Coyote Valley, and Corral Valley, and will be managed to provide for recovery as per the Paiute Recovery plan. All conflicts will be mitigated or eliminated.

Lahontan cutthroat trout habitat will be enhanced. Cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service will serve to maintain and increase populations.

Management Prescription

Wilderness

135,100 Acres

PROPOSED AND PROXIMATE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 5

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 (A) A03 | Inventory and evaluation will be conducted prior to alteration or removal of any historical structures. |
| RECREATION | A01 (D) | Determine adequacy of each trail system within the wilderness for meeting objectives by 1989. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | Relocate and reconstruct trails that are causing adverse impacts on the social and physical resources of wilderness. Rehabilitate abandoned trails by 1995. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | In addition to annual maintenance, complete the following trail projects: |

Hoover Wilderness -

- Rebuild portions of the following trails: Buckeye Forks to Kirkwood Pass (1.2 miles); Anna Lake (1.7 miles); and Switchbacks between Crown Lake and Snow Lake (.8 miles of Rock Island Pass Trail).
- Remove the unsafe log bridge at the second stream crossing above Barney Lake and replace with another log bridge by 1994.
- Improve the section of trail leading to Burro Pass (1.4 miles) by 1992 following coordination with Yosemite National Park.
- Construct some dry crossings on the Summit Lake Trail (.2 miles) by 1992.

Carson-Iceberg -

- Relocate trail No. 017 (two miles) along the east side of Long Valley where it crosses a wet meadow, by 1988.
- Relocate and reconstruct the steep portion of trail No. 020 (one mile) from the ridge top between Corral Valley and Coyote Valley down to Coyote Valley by 1988.
- Relocate and reconstruct the steep and wet meadow portions of trail No. 020 from the ridge top between Coyote Valley and Upper Fish Valley down to Upper Fish Valley (two miles) by 1988.
- Relocate and reconstruct the steep trail from Lower Fish Valley to Tamarack Lake by 1990.

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 5

| PRACTICE | MHI CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-----------------------|--|
| WILDERNESS | B03 (D) | Limit party size, stock numbers, and total number of visitors so wilderness values and ecological conditions are not degraded if carrying capacity studies show degradation is occurring. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) C02 C03 | Maintain and improve Paiute cutthroat trout habitat in Silver King, Coyote Valley, and Corral Valley. Paiute cutthroat trout will have the highest priority in these areas and will be managed to provide for recovery. All conflicts will be mitigated. Improve fishery habitat to good condition in all other portions of the area. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (A) C03 | Habitat improvements for Paiute cutthroat trout will require both structural and nonstructural improvements. Habitat improvement projects will include debris removal, willow planting, streambank stability measures, temporary electric fencing to exclude livestock, and other structural improvements. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | As opportunities arise, coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Game, and provide reintroduction of California bighorn sheep and peregrine falcon in Mono County. |
| RANGE | D01 (A) | Complete one initial plan and update six plans. |
| RANGE | D01 (D) | Coordinate livestock trailing with adjacent National Forest allotments. |
| RANGE | D06 (A) | Complete 17 new range structural improvements that meet criteria of protecting or maintaining wilderness values. |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Administer and manage six grazing allotments, complete examinations on six allotments annually. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Livestock grazing operations, where established prior to designation of wilderness, shall, pursuant to Sec. 4(d) (4) (2) of the Wilderness Act, be permitted to continue, subject to provisions of 36 CFR 293. "Committee Guidelines and Policies Regarding Grazing in National Forest Wilderness Areas" (H.R. Report No. 96-1126, dated 6/24/80) will be applied in a practical, reasonable, and uniform manner in all National |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 5

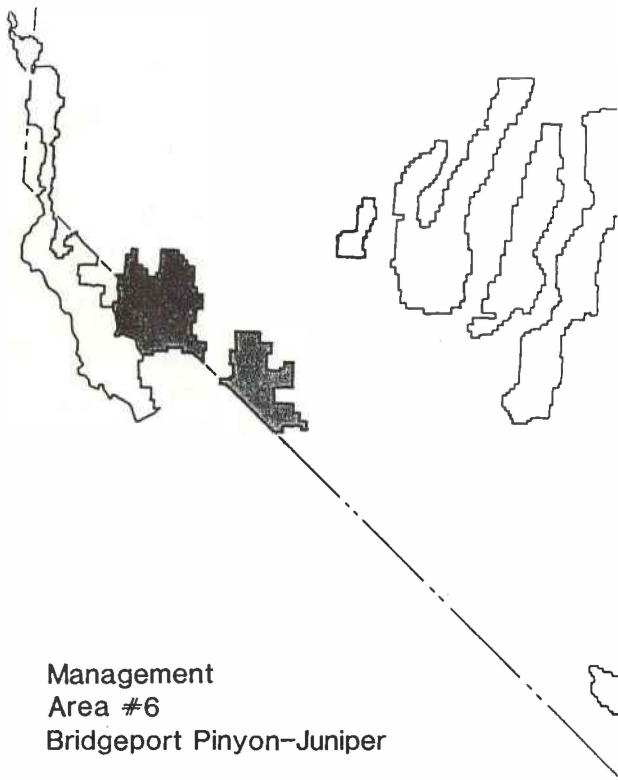
| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------|---|
| | | Forest wildernesses. These guidelines and policies are applicable only to livestock grazing operations. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Permit motorized access and uses for livestock management in the Wolf Creek drainage that existed prior to wilderness designation and in accordance with direction in the 1984 California Wilderness Act. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Continue the administrative grazing closure of identified allotments to protect soil and water resources. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (D) | Implement measures to protect and rehabilitate streams and lakesides that have been adversely affected by human use. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (A) | Place restrictions within Hoover on camping activities within 100 feet of streams and lakes. Advise all visitors to camp at least 100 feet from streams and lakes in the Carson-Iceberg and Mokelumne where topography permits. In no case will camping be closer than 25 feet. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Limit outfitter-guide permits so they are commensurate with wilderness values. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | In the Hoover Wilderness issue outfitter-guide permits based on site-specific studies which will determine the commercial share of total recreation use. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Issue no outfitter-guide permits on the Bridgeport District for new pack stations with base facilities on private land. |
| LAND | J01 (D) | Phase out Wolf Creek and Poison Flat snow survey improvements in the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. |
| FACILITIES | L25 (A) | Maintain the Soda Spring Administrative Site as an improvement necessary for administration of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. Transfer Connell's Cow Camp maintenance to range permittee and the California Department of Fish and Game. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 5

| PRACTICE | MIN CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|--|
| FACILITIES | L28 | (D) Motorized equipment such as chain saws, power drills, and helicopters may be used as necessary to maintain the dams at Green, East, and West lakes. Tractors are not authorized. Approval from the Regional Forester is required and may be given on a case-by-case basis. |
| FACILITIES | L12 | (D) Coordinate sign planning management in the Hoover |
| RECREATION | A11 | Wilderness with the Inyo and Stanislaus National Forests and Yosemite National Park; in the Carson-Iceberg with the Stanislaus; and in the Mokelumne with the Eldorado and Stanislaus. |
| PROTECTION | PO1 | (A) Prepare fire management action programs for Carson-Iceberg and Mokelumne in coordination with the Pacific Southwest Region. Where appropriate, these programs shall provide for fire to assume its natural role as an ecosystem process. |
| PROTECTION | PO1 | (A) Revise the Hoover fire management action programs as necessary and include Hoover West. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



Management
Area #6
Bridgeport Pinyon-Juniper

MANAGEMENT AREA 6 - BRIDGEPORT PINYON/JUNIPER

Total acreage: 605,400 net acres

The Bridgeport Pinyon/Juniper Management Area includes the National Forest lands east of US 395 in Mono County, California, and Lyon and Mineral counties, Nevada. The area includes the spectacular Sweetwater Mountains, Pine Grove Hills, Bodie Hills, Wassuk Range east of Hawthorne, and the Excelsior Range east of Mono Lake. Although there are scattered pockets of lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspen on the Sweetwaters, the dominant species is pinyon pine.

Mining activity has taken place throughout this area since the 1860s, including historic production in the Masonic, Patterson, Lucky Boy (Ramona), Washington, Wellington, Wilson, and Silver Star mining districts. Major production has occurred off the Forest around Aurora and Bodie. Production was mostly gold and silver in quartz veins and silicified zones in Mesozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks; however, copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten have also been produced. Current production at Borealis, and most continuing exploration, is focused on large, low-grade disseminated gold deposits, mostly in Tertiary volcanics.

Much of the pinyon pine was cut before 1900 in support of early-day mining operations. Historic mining camps include China Camp, Masonic, Belfort/Boulder Flat, Pine Grove, Silverado, and Rockland.

The area supports two wild horse herds, on the Mount Hicks and Montgomery Pass wild horse and burro territories. Much of the area is grazed by either cattle or sheep, mostly as spring and fall transition range. Range productivity is generally low except for higher elevation sites. The area supports a small antelope herd and provides key winter range for the Mono Lake, Casa Diablo, and the West and East Walker deer herds.

Fuelwood gathering is a major activity. There are two small campgrounds in the area, and recreational use is light and dispersed.

This management area includes the Sweetwater RNA and the East Walker River that has been inventoried as a potential Wild and Scenic River by the National Park Service. This river will be studied for its eligibility and suitability as a Wild and Scenic River by the BLM.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 4,361 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Management will emphasize key values of wildlife, dispersed recreation, and grazing; and wild horse management in areas with significant wild horse populations.

Management will provide for the orderly exploration, development, and reclamation of mining resources in a manner that minimizes effects on range, wildlife, cultural resource, and recreation values.

The fuelwood program will provide for public firewood and will be managed to improve wildlife habitat conditions.

Management Prescription

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation | 405,200 Acres |
| Market Emphasis | 14,200 Acres |
| Wild Horses, Wildlife, and Dispersed Recreation | 186,000 Acres |

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------------|----------|--|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 | (A) Conduct a systematic sample survey in the Pine Grove Hills and Sweetwaters in correlation with project survey on cordwood sales to aid in development of management options and evaluation of the resource. |
| | A02 | |
| | A03 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 | (A) Conduct thematic inventory and evaluation of known historic townsites and structures. Nominate as appropriate and develop a management prescription which addresses protection needs for National Register sites as well as management options available for sites not included in the Register. |
| | A02 | |
| | A03 | |
| | A04 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 | (A) Complete evaluation and nominate, if appropriate, the following areas: Mount Hicks quarries, Rye Grass Spring Village, Pole Line Wickiups, NDOT sites, Excelsior Rook Alignments, Gulch Springs vicinity, Borealis vicinity, Whisky Flat, and Excelsior game traps. |
| | A04 | |
| RECREATION | A06 | (A) Upgrade the Bridgeport Visitor Information Center facility. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage the Sweetwaters to meet nonmotorized recreation objectives, but allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, special uses, and valid mineral and protection activities where applicable. See Forest Plan maps. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage snowmachine access to eliminate conflicts with wintering big game in Wellington Hills, Burcham Flat, and Blackwall Canyon to Gulch Spring. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|--|
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Protect the wild, scenic, and/or recreational qualities of the East Walker River until the suitability study by the BLM is completed. |
| RECREATION | A07 (D) | Manage Desert Creek Campground as a self-service unit. Remove units that are excess to demand by 1987. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | As needed, restrict vehicular access on big game winter ranges. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Priority for management in Rough Creek will be for antelope and Lahontan cutthroat trout. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | As opportunities arise, coordinate with the California and Nevada Wildlife agencies and provide for the reintroduction of Lahontan cutthroat trout in Rough Creek, Desert Creek, and Frying Pan Creek per approved environmental assessment. Enhance all other fishery habitat. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) | The following direction applies to key antelope range in Rough Creek: (1) antelope will have priority for available forage and habitat; (2) fencing will be held to a minimum and safely designed for antelope use; (3) no new roads will be constructed; (4) do not allow conversion of operations from cattle to sheep; and (5) evaluate the Rough Creek area for ORV closure. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) C03 | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) C03 | Manage resources to enhance deer and sage grouse habitat. |
| RANGE | D01 (A) | Complete 12 new allotment plans and update 12 existing plans. |
| RANGE | D01 (D) | Coordinate management of the following cattle and horse allotments with adjacent BLM allotments: Mount Jackson, Rough Creek, Wildhorse, Powell Mountain, Rockland, Wichman, Larkin Lake, Huntloor, and Whiskey Flat. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6

| PRACTICE | MLH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|----------|-------------|--|
| RANGE | D01 | (D) Coordinate management of the following sheep and goat allotments with adjacent BLM allotments: Risue, Gulch Spring, Sulfur, and Pine Grove. |
| RANGE | D02 | (A) Complete 92,460 acres of initial range analysis and update 202,330 acres of analysis. |
| RANGE | D01 | (D) Coordinate livestock trailing between adjacent BLM and National Forest allotments. |
| RANGE | D03 | (A) Complete 450 acres of initial nonstructural improvements. |
| RANGE | D05 | (A) Complete 18 new structural improvements. |
| RANGE | D06 | (A) Maintain the Wellington, Masonic #1, Masonic #2, and Wedertz exclosures yearly. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) Encourage conversion from sheep to cattle grazing in the Sweetwater Mountains to allow for potential reintroduction of California bighorn sheep. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) Manage the Powell Mountain and Montgomery Pass horse herds in accordance with territory plans. Coordinate management of the Montgomery horse herd with the BLM and the Inyo National Forest. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) Allow winter cattle grazing on the Wildhorse cattle and horse allotment on the lower elevation pinyon/juniper areas. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) Do not develop additional water for domestic livestock west of Alkali Lake. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) Administer and manage 25 allotments, and two wild horse and burro territories. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) The following direction applies to the West Walker stock driveway: (1) confine trailing to the road except for rest periods, or eliminate trailing; (2) limit trailing time to two days; and (3) move the holding corral away from live water. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------|--|
| RANGE | D12 (A) | Complete control on 150 acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| TIMBER | E04 (A) | Conduct reforestation as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E05 (A) | Perform timber stand improvement as needed to carry out stand silvicultural prescriptions. |
| TIMBER | E07 (D) | Provide for a continuing supply of fuelwood (green and dead-and-down pinyon), pine nuts, and pinyon Christmas trees through commercial and personal-use programs. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (A) | Complete five acres of improvements. |
| WATER & SOIL | F07 (A) | Process four claims for water rights. |
| WATER & SOIL | F08 (A) | Monitor and/or maintain the headcut erosion control structure in Nye Canyon. |
| MINERALS | G05 (D) | Standard #8 under Forest-wide mineral standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., the Sweetwater area. See Forest Plan maps. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | <p>The following provides management area direction for termination of use or transfer of the bomb disposal area:</p> <p>The bomb disposal special use currently held by the US Army is not an appropriate use of National Forest land. Use of the land for such purposes should either be terminated or the land transferred to the Department of Defense for continued operation. If use is terminated and the area remains National Forest land, then the following direction will apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will continue to be closed to entry to the general public because of the safety hazard. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| | | <p>2. The Army will be responsible for performing certain tasks to the satisfaction of the Forest Service before terminating their use, including, but not limited to:</p> <p>A. Fencing the exterior boundary of the currently closed area, where terrain permits.</p> <p>B. Signing the exterior boundary of the currently closed area and advising the public that the area is closed and hazardous.</p> <p>C. Rehabilitation of disturbed areas by whatever means found necessary by the Forest Service, such as installation of drainage structures, seeding, and tilling of road surfaces.</p> <p>D. Removal of structures.</p> |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 | <p>(D) The following provides specific direction for management of electronic sites:</p> <p>Masonic Mountain and Desert Creek Peak - Issue no permits for other uses.</p> <p>Pine Grove and Sweetwater - Issue permits to new users which are compatible with existing users. Issue permits within lots shown on site maps approved March 9, 1970, and April 2, 1971.</p> <p>Sonora Junction - The existing users of this site are the California Highway Patrol (CHP), Caltrans, the Mono County Sheriff's Department, and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR). The first three are joint occupancies of a CHP building and antenna support structure. The UNR use is a small seismograph located a few hundred feet from the CHP facility. Issue no permits for other users of the site unless the following conditions are met:</p> <p>1. It is within the existing CHP building, compatible with and with permission from the other users.</p> |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6

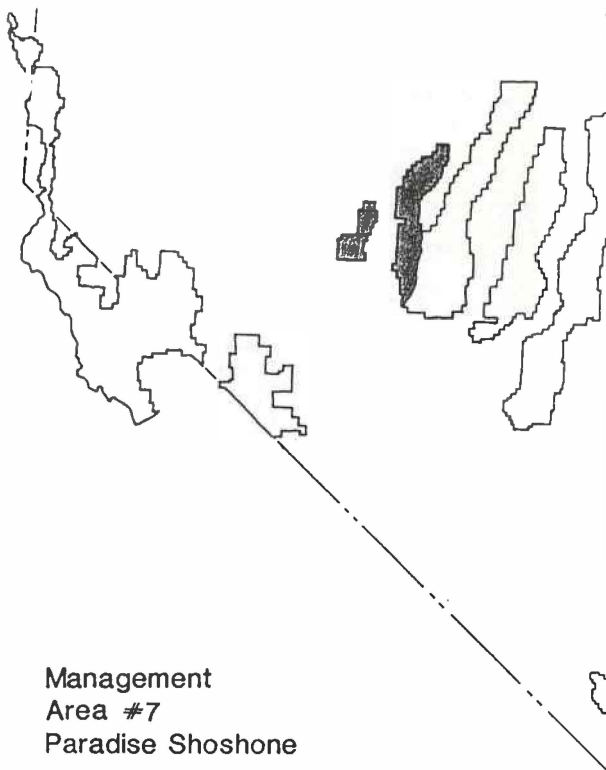
| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|--|
| | | <p>2. The radio coverage at Sonora Junction cannot be provided at the Sweetwater Electronic Site. The management goal is for eventual removal because coverage at the Sweetwater Electronic Site is superior to this site and should provide a good alternative for all but the seismograph user. If the existing permittees terminate their use here, the facilities will be removed in accordance with the terms of their special use permit.</p> <p>Loddel Lake - This is a Soil Conservation Service (SCS) electronically remote reading snow measurement site (SNOTEL). Use of this site is limited to the SCS only. This site will be managed in accordance with the October 22, 1970, Memorandum of Agreement with the SCS and the supplemental agreement to it.</p> <p>Sarita Mine - The existing user of this site is UNR which maintains a small, electronically remote reading seismograph. Issue no permits for other users of the site.</p> |
| FACILITIES | J01 | (D) Maintain the Masonic Mountain and Desert Creek Peak electronic sites for Forest Service use only. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (D) Maintain state of preparedness for volcanic activity in the Long Valley Caldera as outlined in the contingency plan and any future state emergency response plans. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
Prescriptions By Resource and Activity
(National Forest Lands within 1/4 mile of each stream)
East Walker River

| Potential River Classes | Timber Management | Water Development FERC Projects | Mining | Other Development |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Wild | No commercial timber removed. Cutting limited to removal incidental to primitive recreation such as trail management. | Dams and diversions prohibited. Unobtrusive removal of water for livestock and wildlife may be permitted. | Leasing not recommended. Common varieties will not be sold. Miners activities including prospecting, development, and extraction will be discouraged. Any surface disturbance will be fully rehabilitated and damaged resources stabilized to maintain primitive shorelines and watersheds. | New developments will be located outside river area environment (generally 1/4 mile). |

* Forest eligibility study to be completed by the BLM. Until the eligibility study is completed, the River will be managed as a possible wild river as stated above to provide interim protection.



Management
Area #7
Paradise Shoshone

MANAGEMENT AREA 7 - PARADISE-SHOSHONE

Total acreage: 267,800 net acres

The Paradise-Shoshone Management Area includes the Paradise and Shoshone Mountain ranges. Part of the area is administered by the Austin Ranger District and part by the Tonopah Ranger District. There is extensive foothill topography in the Cloverdale, Reese River-Indian Creek locality, and near Gabbs. There is extensive high-elevation land on the north end of the Shoshone Range, with Shoshone Peak being a prominent landmark. Reese River, Peterson Creek, Indian Creek, and Cloverdale are important streams in the area. Vegetation varies greatly depending upon elevation. The lower country has sagebrush with extensive stands of pinyon pine, particularly on alluvial fans. There are areas with mountain brush, and at the highest elevation, aspen is found in scattered pockets surrounded by large sagebrush parks. Small meadows are common along major canyon bottoms. A significant mule deer population is maintained, along with scattered populations of chukar partridge, sage grouse, and blue grouse. Reese River, Indian Creek, Cloverdale Creek, and Peterson Creek all support fisheries. Domestic livestock grazing occurs throughout, and the area supports three established wild horse territories.

Mining has been an important activity historically as testified by the old mining towns of Ione, Berlin, Grantsville, Gold Park, Ellsworth, and Gabbs. Results of past mineral operations have left numerous unreclaimed roads, pits, trenches, etc. Mining for iron and magnesite in the Gabbs area has remained active through to the present. Further extensive gold exploration is continuing around Ione and in the Mesozoic metamorphics, limestones, and sedimentary rocks, and Tertiary volcanics around the historic Jackson, Union, Cloverdale, and Paradise Peak districts. Other mines are continually being considered in light of today's technology.

An area of special interest is Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, inventoried by the USDI as a National Natural Landmark, under special use permit to the Nevada State Department of Parks. Other recreational uses include primitive camping and visiting "ghost towns" within the management area.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 0 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Exploration and development of key mineral resources will be conducted in a manner that minimizes effects on range, wildlife, cultural resource, and recreation values. Reclamation plans for new operations will address repair of previously disturbed areas which are causing resource damage, and to correct public safety.

Pinyon/juniper woodlands will be managed with emphasis on the firewood program to meet a variety of resource objectives.

Key habitats will be maintained and improved through management of livestock and wild horses. The Shoshone, Ellsworth, and Paradise wild horse herds will be maintained at a level which will protect wildlife and range conditions

while meeting legal requirements for herd management. Green Neltwood areas will be established to improve wildlife habitat.

Continued impact to soil productivity are expected due to extensive mineral exploration and development. Water quality should not be significantly impacted.

Management Prescription

Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation 173,400 acres
Stewardship Wildlife, Range, and Recreation 94,400 acres

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 7

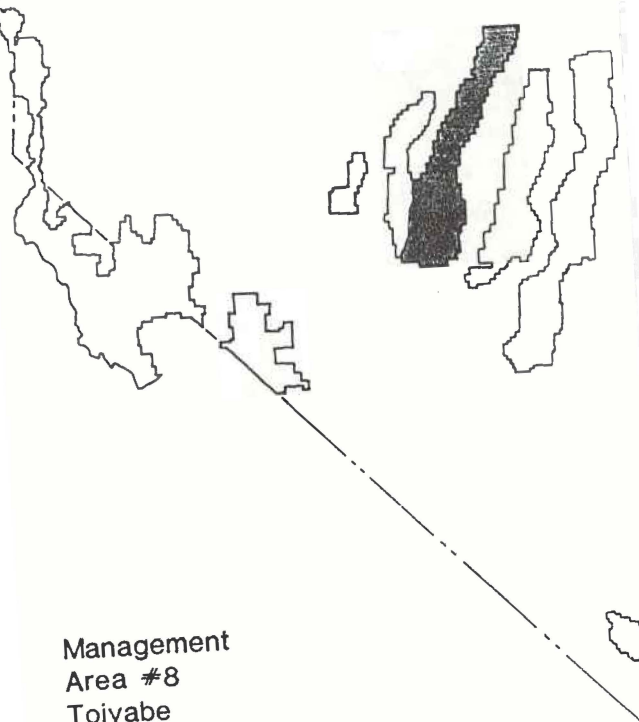
| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------------|----------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | AO1 (A) | Conduct thematic inventory and evaluation of known historic townsites and structures. Nominate as appropriate and develop a management plan which addresses protection and interpretation needs for National Register sites as well as the management options available for sites not included in the Register. |
| | AO2 | |
| | AO3 | |
| | AO4 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | AO2 (A) | In the following areas, conduct programmatic inventory and evaluation: House Canyon, Indian Valley, Cloverdale Creek, Golden Wash, Elkhorn Canyon, Becker Canyon, and Bonita Canyon. |
| | AO3 | |
| RECREATION | AO8 (D) | Manage the following areas to meet nonmotorized recreation objectives, but allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, special uses, and valid mineral and protection activities where applicable: North Shoshone, South Shoshone, and Mount Ardivay. See Forest Plan maps. |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Strive to maintain existing visual quality for partial retention along the Cloverdale-Reese River Road, State Highway 21, Elkhorn Road corridor, and State Highway 91. |
| WILDLIFE | CO2 (A) | Maintain and enhance the Devils Gate mule deer winter/spring range to avoid adverse impacts. |
| | CO3 | |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 7

| PRACTICE | MTH CODE | | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|--|
| WILDLIFE | C02 C03 | (D) | Manage Indian Valley for upland game habitat. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 C03 | (D) | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 C01 C03 | (A) | Complete 114 structural habitat improvements and 3,767 acres of nonstructural habitat improvements. |
| RANGE | D01 | (D) | Coordinate range management with the BLM on the South Shoshone cattle and horse allotment. |
| RANGE | D01 | (A) | Complete update of four range allotment plans. |
| RANGE | D02 | (A) | Update 217,900 acres of range allotment analysis. |
| RANGE | D03 | (A) | Complete 900 acres of initial nonstructural improvements. |
| RANGE | D05 | (A) | Complete 66 new structural improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) | Administer and manage four allotments and three territories. |
| RANGE | D12 | (A) | Complete control on 160 acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| TIMBER | E07 | (D) | Coordinate any fuelwood harvest and commercial sale of pine nuts with the Yomba Tribe within previously identified traditional areas. |
| WATER & SOIL | F07 | (A) | Process six water claims for water rights. |
| MINERALS | G05 | (D) | Standard #8 under Forest-wide mineral standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., North Shoshone, South Shoshone, and Mount Ardivay. See Forest Plan maps. |
| LANDS | J11 | (A) | Exchange Ichthyosaur State Park with the state of Nevada. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) | Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



Management
Area #8
Toiyabe

MANAGEMENT AREA 8 - TOIYABE

Total acreage: 541,000 net acres

The Toiyabe Management Area lies within the Toiyabe Mountain Range and includes lands administered both by the Austin and Tonopah ranger districts. The area extends the length of the Toiyabe Range from Cottonwood and Peavine Canyon in the south to the Forest boundary north of Austin, Nevada.

The Toiyabe Range is a sharp, "spinelike" mountain range running on a north-south axis, with steep, descending canyons dropping off this narrow divide, both to the east and west. Slopes are steep as the land drops off sharply to Smoky Valley on the east and Reese River Valley to the west. This is a rugged range with limited access because of the terrain. Most canyons have running streams at least during part of the year. Much of the main ridge is close to 10,000 feet in elevation with several peaks over 10,000 feet. Arc Dome, French, Bunker Hill, and Toiyabe peaks are all prominent. Topography north of US Highway 50 changes, to more rolling terrain. Vegetation varies greatly and includes extensive areas of sagebrush, pinyon/juniper, and mountain brush, with pockets of limber pine and aspen at higher elevations. There are large, barren rock outcrops.

Wildlife values are high and the area supports significant populations of mule deer, chukar partridge, blue grouse, and sage grouse. Many of the streams support populations of rainbow, Lahontan cutthroat, brook, and/or brown trout. Streams along the west side of the range historically contained Lahontan cutthroat and a recovery program has been initiated with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. The area is a traditional home to desert bighorn sheep from Arc Dome to Bunker Hill; however, they currently occupy only the southern portion of the range. This bighorn sheep population has been augmented and future augmentation is planned. Elk have been sighted in the management area. Livestock grazing occurs throughout, and there are two wild horse territories.

Kingston, Big Creek, Peavine, and Bob Scott campgrounds, along with San Juan Canyon, Stewart, Washington, South Twin, Reese River, and Birch Creek, receive the heaviest recreational use. Of interest are remnants of the original Pony Express Trail. An area of special interest is the Wild Granites, which has been inventoried by the USDI as a National Natural Landmark.

Other uses of the area include a municipal watershed near the town of Austin, a utility corridor north of US 50, and electronic sites near Tonopah, Austin, and on Bunker Hill. Seven important administrative sites at Reese River, Kingston, Stone Cabin, Peavine, San Juan, Smoky Valley, and Little Meadow serve the area.

Mining activity has increased over the past 10 years. Activity occurring in excessively steep areas is causing serious conflicts between developing the mineral resource and protecting downstream water quality, livestock use, and protecting the recreational/visual resource. This activity is mostly associated with areas of historic silver and gold mining in the Reese River, Birch Creek, Big Creek, Kingston, Washington, Twin Rivers, and Jett mining districts. Most mineralization occurs in silicified zones in Paleozoic sedimentary rocks that were intruded by Mesozoic granitics.

This area includes the proposed Arc Dome Wilderness.

Acres suitable for timber production: 0 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Livestock grazing and development of minerals will be done in a manner that protects key dispersed recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resources.

Pinyon/juniper woodlands will be managed with emphasis on the fuelwood program to meet a variety of resource objectives.

Aspen habitat will be managed to maintain stand vigor and to improve stand density and age class distribution among stands.

Management of the wildlife and fisheries resources will continue with emphasis given to the recovery plan for Lahontan cutthroat trout, deer habitat, and desert bighorn sheep. Habitat improvement projects will be initiated on key deer winter ranges, such as the Toiyabe Bench, and riparian habitats will be improved through protection and habitat management. Green fuelwood will be managed to improve wildlife habitat and reduce fuel loading.

The four developed campgrounds in the management area will continue to be maintained with Kingston, Big Creek, and Bob Scott managed as fee sites. Peavine will be managed with emphasis on user clean-up and maintenance. The Toiyabe National Recreation Trail will receive maintenance emphasis at a level that will provide for a safe and enjoyable recreational experience. Some water sources along the Toiyabe Crest Trail will be protected from livestock.

The proposed Arc Dome Wilderness will be managed to meet objectives and intent of the Wilderness Act.

Management Prescription

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Wilderness | 94,400 Acres |
| Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation | 441,500 Acres |
| Market Opportunities | <u>5,100 Acres</u> |

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 8

| PRACTICE | MTH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 A04 | (A) Evaluate Ophir townsite for nomination to the National Register. Provide protection as appropriate. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 A04 | (A) Evaluate for nomination the prehistoric resources in vicinity of San Juan, Washington, and Cottonwood creeks which were previously investigated by the American Museum of Natural History. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 A02 A03 A04 | (A) Conduct thematic inventory and evaluation of known historic townsites and structures. Nominate as appropriate and develop a management plan which addresses protection and interpretation needs for National Register sites as well as management options available for sites not included in the Register. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 | (A) In the following areas, conduct programmatic inventory and evaluation: Mohawk Canyon, New York Canyon, Midas Canyon, Emigrant Canyon, Box Spring, Simpson Park Canyon, Jett Canyon, Summit Canyon, North and South Twin Canyon, Wall Canyon, Cove Canyon, Upper and Lower Corral canyons, Kingstor Mine, Big Creek, Knox Creek, Dry Creek, Indian Ranch Cemetery, and Arc Dome. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 A04 | (A) Evaluate La Plata Mill for nomination to the National Register. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A04 | (D) Protect the "Pony Express Trail" from any uses or activities that would impact historical values of the trail. |
| RECREATION | A05 | (A) Rehabilitate and/or add a water system at Big Creek, Bob Scott, and Kingston campgrounds by 1989. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage the following areas to meet nonmotorized recreation objectives, but allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, special uses, and valid mineral and protection activities where applicable: Murphy-Porter, Bunker Hill, and Toiyabe Crest. See Forest Plan maps. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (A) Manage all developed campgrounds as fee sites and maintain to standard. However, manage Peavine at a reduced service level. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 8

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|---|
| RECREATION | A06 (A) | Construct a trailhead facility in Kingston Canyon to serve the Toiyabe Crest Trail, by 1993. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | Construct/reconstruct 15 miles of trail by 1992. |
| RECREATION | A12 (D) | Recreational use along the Toiyabe Crest will be regulated if necessary to protect habitat and solitude requirements of desert bighorn sheep. |
| RECREATION | A14 (D) | Manage the Kingston Canyon/Big Creek Road corridor to meet visual quality objective of partial retention. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Allow no construction activities on bighorn lambing areas until after June 15. Maintain and enhance other bighorn sheep habitats. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Discourage activities on Point-of-Rocks and Toiyabe Bench winter ranges that will disturb mule deer in the spring and winter. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Coordinate with the BLM when implementing management actions for deer winter range on Toiyabe Bench. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Manage satellite elk herds in compliance with the "Central Nevada Elk Management Plan." |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) C03 | Give priority to improving habitat of Lahontan cutthroat through improved livestock management and stream habitat improvements and improve all other fishery habitat in the area primarily through improved livestock management and stream improvement projects. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 (D) C03 | Develop wildlife habitat improvement projects to improve deer winter ranges. |
| RANGE | D01 (A) | Complete three initial range allotment plans and update 13 plans. |
| RANGE | D02 (A) | Complete 256,230 acres of initial range allotment analysis. |
| RANGE | D03 (A) | Complete 4,000 acres of initial nonstructural improvements. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 8

| PRACTICE | MTM CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D), OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| RANGE | D05 (A) | Complete 120 new structural improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Manage livestock use in basins along the west side of the Toiyabes to reduce livestock conflicts with recreationists for available water. |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Administer and manage 40 grazing allotments and two wild horse territories. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | As grazing allotments become vacant, they will not be restocked as far north as Aiken Canyon on the east side. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Maintain the grazing closure to livestock in the area of Pony Canyon. |
| RANGE | D07 (A) | Fence the US Highway 50 right-of-way as needed to reduce public hazard from livestock grazing. |
| RANGE | D12 (A) | Complete control on 780 acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| TIMBER | E07 (D) | Coordinate any fuelwood harvest and commercial sale of pine nuts with the Yomba Tribe, within previously identified traditional areas. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 (A) | Complete 47 acres of improvements. |
| WATER & SOIL | F07 (A) | Process 39 claims for water rights. |
| WATER & SOIL | F08 (A) F09 | Monitor and maintain, as needed, existing watershed structures. Evaluate needs for additional structures. |
| MINERALS | G05 (D) | Standard #8 under Forest-wide mineral standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., Murphy-Porter, Dunker Hill, and Toiyabe Crest. See Forest Plan maps. |
| MINERALS | G06 (D) | Allow no surface occupancy for energy leasing within the over-steepened escarpment on the east side. |
| LANDS | J11 (A) | Investigate the possibility of acquiring non-National Forest lands in Kingston Canyon and Birch Creek. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

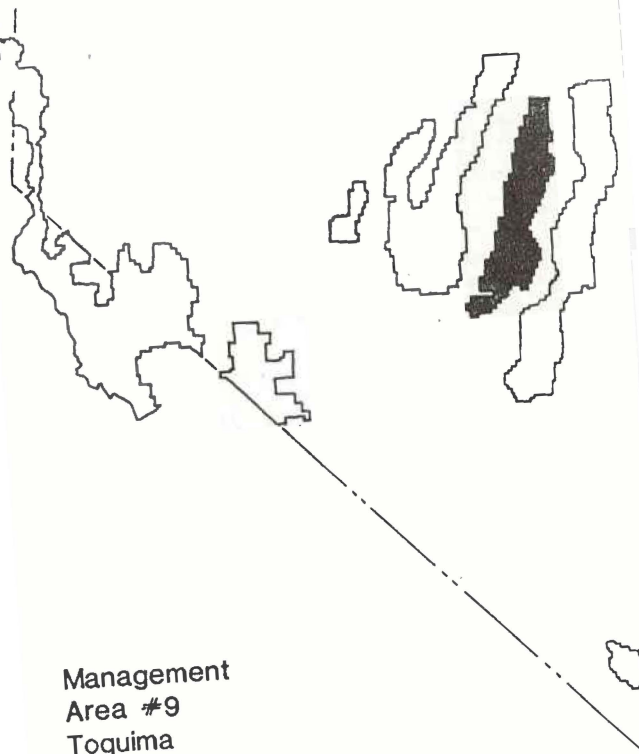
PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 8

| PRACTICE | NTH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------|--|
| FACILITIES | L01 (A) | Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L05 (A) | Reconstruct 15.1 miles of arterial roads. |
| FACILITIES | L09 (A) | Reconstruct 2.6 miles of collector roads. |
| FACILITIES | L42 (D) | Restrict Bunker Hill Electronic Site to foot, horse, or helicopter access. Utilize road to the Austin Electronic Site only during summer. No snow removal will be permitted. |
| FACILITIES | L42 (D) | Administrative sites will be retained at Reese River, Little Meadows, San Juan, Kingston, Stone Cabin, and Smoky Valley. |
| FACILITIES | L13 (A) | Repave Bob Scott Campground road and spurs by 1989. |

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES, AND PRACTICES APPLY TO THE RECOMMENDED ARC DOME WILDERNESS.

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------|--|
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Manage the proposed Arc Dome Wilderness to protect its wilderness values. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | The proposed Arc Dome Wilderness is closed to all motorized vehicles. |
| CULTURAL | A01 (A) A02 A03 A04 | Inventory and evaluate the archaeological complex on Arc Dome. Nominate as appropriate and develop a plan for management consistent with wilderness. |
| MINERALS | G01 (A) | Manage any mineral activity to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics, with reclamation efforts to return the area to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| MINERALS | G02 (A) | Conduct a validity examination on all proposed mining operations. |
| PROTECTION | P01 (A) | Prepare a fire management area program for the proposed Arc Dome Wilderness. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



Management
Area #9
Toquima

MANAGEMENT AREA 9 - TOQUIMA

Total acreage: 435,400 net acres

The Toquima Management Area includes the entire Toquima Mountain Range on the Austin and Tonopah ranger districts. The Toquima Range is steep and sharply dissected with numerous rocky canyons dropping off the crest into Monitor and Smoky valleys. The north end of the Toquimas is not as rugged as the area south of Mount Jefferson.

Mount Jefferson, at 11,950 feet, is the highest peak in this management area. It has a unique ecosystem and part of the area has been designated a research natural area. The RNA contains 3,490 acres and was established in 1973. The proposed 31,000 acre Mount Jefferson Wilderness includes the high table lands adjacent to the peak.

The unit is heavily mineralized and includes active mining near the historical towns of Manhattan, Belmont, and Round Mountain. Mining activity is cyclic depending on the market. Recent activity has included discovery and development of one of the largest gold reserves in North America at Round Mountain. Discoveries of barite, uranium, and gold near Northumberland Canyon have resulted in three barite mines and one open-pit gold mine. Other significant exploration is occurring in the Jefferson Canyon, Gold Hill, Bronco Mine, and Spencer's Hot Spring localities, mainly in Paleozoic sedimentary and metamorphic rocks that have been intruded by Mesozoic granitics.

Livestock grazing occurs throughout, and the area also supports the Toquima and Northumberland wild horse territories and a burro population near Petes Spring.

Of interest are five sites or districts of archeological importance; Toquima Cave, Gatecliff Shelter, Triple T Shelter, Alta Toquima, and Northumberland. Also, the historic mining town of Jefferson City is located in the southern portion of the Toquima Range.

Vegetation ranges from sagebrush-grass through pinyon/juniper woodlands, to high elevation basins with limber pine and small patches of aspen. There are numerous small meadows and riparian areas. Deer, bighorn sheep, and sage grouse are the principal game species although blue grouse and chukar are also found. The Nevada Department of Wildlife has recently reintroduced desert bighorn sheep on Mount Jefferson, a historic bighorn sheep range. A number of streams support fisheries, and recreational use is lightly dispersed throughout this management area.

Acres suitable for timber production: 0 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Exploration and development of mineral resources will be conducted in a manner that minimizes adverse effects on range, wildlife, cultural resource, and recreation values.

Pinyon/juniper woodlands will be managed with emphasis on the fuelwood program to meet a variety of resource objectives.

Key wildlife and fisheries habitat will be maintained and improved. Green fuelwood areas will be designed to improve wildlife and grazing habitat, and to enhance sage grouse habitat in Stoneberger Basin, Meadow Canyon, and south of Belmont.

Opportunities for a variety of dispersed recreational experiences will be provided throughout the management area.

The Forest will cooperate with the American Museum of Natural History to develop an interpretive program for Toquima Range archaeological resources.

Noxious farm weeds will be controlled. New infestations and areas where noxious weeds are spreading will receive first priority for treatment.

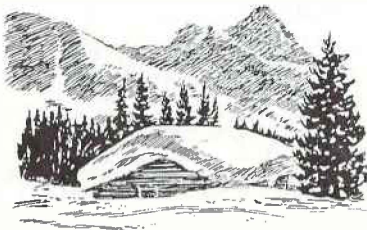
Compatibility of livestock production with other resources and activities will be emphasized. Conversion from cattle to sheep on Mount Jefferson will not be allowed.

Requirements of bighorn sheep will be provided for in currently occupied areas. Pioneering of bighorn sheep in other suitable habitat will be encouraged.

The proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness will be managed to meet objectives and intent of the Wilderness Act.

Management Prescriptions

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation | 377,100 acres |
| Stewardship Wildlife, Range, and Recreation | 27,300 acres |
| Wilderness | 31,000 acres |



PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 9

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------------|----------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 | (A) Conduct thematic inventory and evaluation of known historic townsites and structures. Nominate as appropriate and develop a management plan which addresses protection and interpretation needs for National Register sites as well as management options available for sites not included in the Register. |
| | A02 | |
| | A03 | |
| | A04 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 | (A) In the following areas, conduct programmatic inventory and evaluation: Bald Mountain Wash, area north of South Fork drainage, Triple T Shelter, and Northumberland Canyon. |
| | A03 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A04 | (A) Monitor Gatecliff Shelter to ensure continued protection of remaining archaeological values. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A01 | (D) Complete National Register nomination and implement management plan for Jefferson City. Implement protection/mitigation measures where appropriate. |
| | A03 | |
| | A04 | |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A04 | (D) Protect the integrity of the Belmont Cemetery and conduct management activities in a manner that protects the setting of Belmont, a National Register District. |
| RECREATION | A07 | (D) Maintain the Pine Creek Campground with emphasis on user self-maintenance. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage the following areas to meet nonmotorized recreation objectives, but allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, special uses, and valid mineral and protection activities where applicable: Clipper Gap, Stoneberger, and Jefferson. See Forest Plan maps. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 | (A) Enhance sage grouse habitat in Stoneberger and Meadow Canyon. |
| | C03 | |
| WILDLIFE | C02 | (D) Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| | C03 | |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (A) Enhance fishery habitat primarily through improved livestock management and habitat improvement projects. |
| | C02 | |
| | C03 | |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 9

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|------------|--|
| RANGE | D01 | (A) Complete four new range allotment plans and update ten existing plans. |
| RANGE | D01 | (D) Allow no grazing in Mount Jefferson RNA. |
| RANGE | D02 | (A) Complete 86,980 acres of initial range allotment analysis. |
| RANGE | D03 | (A) Complete 4,100 acres of initial nonstructural improvements. |
| RANGE | D04 | (A) Complete 1,500 acres of nonstructural improvement maintenance. |
| RANGE | D05 | (A) Complete 36 new structural improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) Administer and manage nine grazing allotments and three wild horse territories. |
| RANGE | D12 | (A) Complete control on 100 acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 | (A) Complete 26 acres of improvement. |
| WATER & SOIL | F07 | (A) Process 32 claims for water rights. |
| WATER & SOIL | F08 F09 | (A) Monitor and repair, as needed, existing watershed structures. Evaluate needs for additional structures. |
| MINERALS | G05 | (D) Standard #8 under Forest-wide mineral standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., Clipper Gap, Stoneberger, and Jefferson. See Forest Plan maps. |
| LANDS | J04 | (A) Withdraw Mount Jefferson RNA from mineral entry. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L42 | (D) Administrative sites will be retained at Meadow Canyon and Stoneberger/Corral Canyon. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 9

| MANAGEMENT PRACTICE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|---------------------|---|
|---------------------|---|

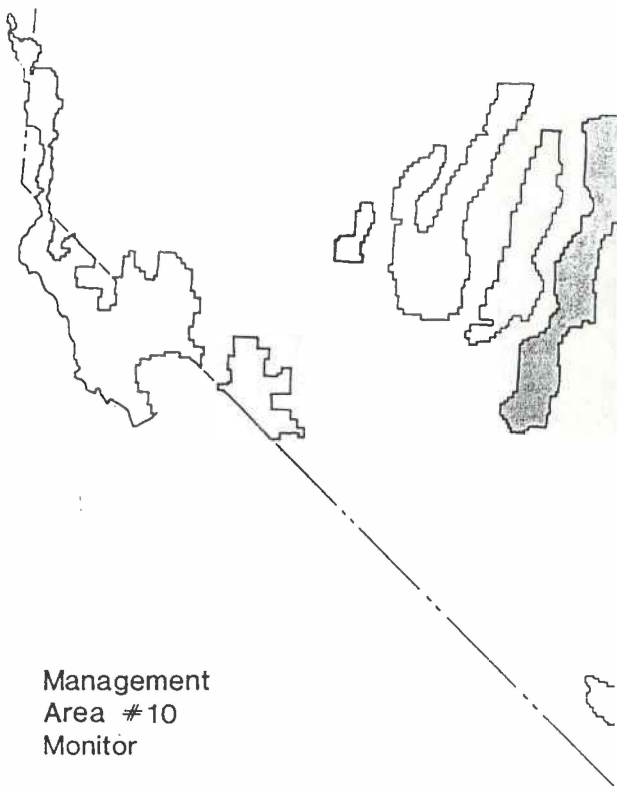
PROBABLE ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND DECADE

| | |
|------------|--|
| FACILITIES | L05 (A) Reconstruct 7.9 miles of arterial roads. |
|------------|--|

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES, AND PRACTICES APPLY TO THE RECOMMENDED MOUNT JEFFERSON WILDERNESS:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| RECREATION | A08 (D) Manage the proposed Mount Jefferson Wilderness to meet a recreation objective of primitive and semi-primitive nonmotorized uses. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 (A) Complete National Register nomination for the Alta Toquima Archeological District and implement necessary protection measures. In a manner consistent with wilderness values, provide stabilization measures, if necessary, to protect site integrity. Withdraw the area from mineral entry. |
| RESEARCH | (D) Manage and protect the Mount Jefferson RNA to meet RNA prescribed objectives. |
| MINERALS | G01 (D) Manage any mineral activity to minimize effects on wilderness characteristics, with reclamation efforts to return the area to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| MINERALS | G02 (A) Conduct a validity examination on all proposed mining operations. |
| PROTECTION | P01 (D) Prepare a fire management area program. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



Management
Area #10
Monitor

MANAGEMENT AREA 10 - MONITOR

Total acreage: 728,500 net acres

This management area includes the entire Monitor Mountain Range with the northern part on the Austin Ranger District and the southern portion on the Tonopah District. The Monitor is a rugged north-south trending range with elevations varying from 7,500 feet in the rolling foothills to 10,461 feet on Summit Mountain.

Livestock grazing occurs throughout the area, including 15 cattle allotments. In addition there are four wild horse territories including the South Monitor territory which contains the largest population of wild horses on the Forest. The central and northern portions have relatively high forage productivity. Vegetative diversity is also good, varying from sagebrush to a variety of grass/brush species, to extensive stands of pinyon/juniper, mahogany, and aspen groves on Table Mountain and in Butler Basin.

Important wildlife in the area includes mule deer, mountain lion, sage grouse, and elk. Elk were successfully introduced on Table Mountain in 1979. A few creeks support fisheries of rainbow, brook, and brown trout.

Recreational use is primarily for hunting although "rockhounding" is a popular activity. Use is generally light except during the hunting season.

Mining activity has been and continues to be of significance, particularly to the south in the Hannapah-Silver Glance area. Mining activity is also increasing on the east side of Table Mountain. There is good potential for large-scale mining for low-grade disseminated gold deposits. Historic gold and silver production occurred in the Hannapah, Ellendale, Longstreet, and Danville mining districts.

Georges Canyon and McCann Canyon are of scientific and archaeological interest. Other land uses in the Monitor Management Area include a BLM repeater site, and five Forest Service administrative sites.

Acres suitable for timber production: 0 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

A healthy, diverse wildlife habitat will be provided with emphasis on deer, elk, and upland birds, while also emphasizing livestock grazing. Management will provide for requirements of wild horses.

Exploration and development of mineral resources will be conducted in a manner that minimizes effects on other resources.

Pinyon/juniper woodlands will be managed with emphasis on the fuelwood program to meet a variety of resource objectives.

Key habitats will be maintained and improved through management of wild horses and livestock. Wildlife habitat improvement projects will be conducted in key areas such as riparian habitat.

Opportunities will be provided for dispersed recreation throughout the unit. Interpretative information on the McCann Canyon Geological Area will be provided for the public.

Wild horse herds will be managed cooperatively with the BLM to provide sufficient forage and water for wildlife and domestic livestock, and to maintain soil and vegetation in satisfactory condition. Noxious farm weeds will be controlled.

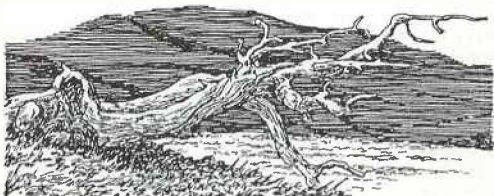
Forage for livestock and forage production will be maximized by maintaining intensive grazing systems.

Permittees may be granted their proportionate share of increased grazing capacity resulting from development programs to which they have contributed. Additional forage will be used to solve overstocking problems on other allotments and to meet wildlife needs.

The elk herd will be managed cooperatively with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the BLM to provide a recreational and aesthetic resource. The herd will be managed to minimize impacts on the local agricultural community.

Management Prescription

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation | 496,900 Acres |
| Market Opportunities | 54,000 Acres |
| Wild Horses, Wildlife, and Dispersed Recreation | 177,600 Acres |



PROPOSED AND PROMINENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 10

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 A04 | (A) Inventory and evaluate, and as appropriate, nominate the following cultural resources: Blackburn Administrative Site, charcoal kilns, wattle-and-daub structures in north Monitors, Cottonwood Administrative Site, and Savory Administrative Site. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A02 A03 | (A) Conduct programatic inventory and evaluation in the following areas: McCann Canyon, Savory Creek, Table Mountain, Hannapah, Georges Canyon, Clear Creek, Morgan Basin, Butler Basin, and House Canyon. |
| RECREATION | A08 | (D) Manage the following areas to meet nonmotorized recreation objectives, but allow for designated routes, snowmobiles, special uses, and valid mineral and protection activities where applicable: Dagget, Reynolds, Bald Mountain, Horse Heaven-Butler Basin, Morgan Basin, Table Mountain, Horse Canyon, McCann, and Hunts. See Forest Plan maps. |
| RECREATION | A07 A08 | (D) The following management direction applies to the McCann Canyon Geological Area: (1) construct no camping and parking facilities; (2) develop a self-guided trail; and (3) allow no harvesting of forest products where conflicts could occur. |
| RECREATION | A10 A11 | (A) Identify and locate on the ground a trail network from Barley Creek to the north, approximately 80 miles, by 1989. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (A) Improve sage grouse habitat throughout the unit with emphasis on Table Mountain, Charnac Basin, Butler Basin, Willow Creek, Kelly Creek, and Allison Creek drainages. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) Cooperatively manage elk with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the BLM in accordance with the "Monitor Elk Management Plan." |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (D) In the south Monitors: (1) guzzlers constructed for wildlife will be designed to be protected from damage by wild horses and domestic livestock; and (2) fences will allow for movement of big game animals. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 10

| ... PRACTICE ... | RTH CODE | | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D)...OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------------|-------------------|-----|---|
| WILDLIFE | C01 C02 C03 | (A) | Enhance fishery habitat primarily through improvement structures and improved livestock management. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 | (A) | Implement prescriptions to reestablish aspen on suitable sites on Table Mountain. |
| WILDLIFE | C02 C03 | (D) | Wildlife habitat improvement projects will emphasize improvement of deer winter range. |
| RANGE | D01 | (A) | Complete three new range allotment plans and update eight existing allotment plans. |
| RANGE | D01 | (A) | Design the grazing system in Barley Creek to minimize conflicts between grazing and recreation. |
| RANGE | D02 | (A) | Complete 52,000 acres of initial range allotment analysis and 129,000 acres of updated analysis. |
| RANGE | D03 | (A) | Complete 1,700 acres of nonstructural improvements, most of which will include prescribed burning. |
| RANGE | D04 | (A) | Complete 3,000 acres of initial nonstructural improvements. |
| RANGE | D05 | (A) | Complete 114 new structural range improvements. |
| RANGE | D07 | (A) | Administer and manage 12 grazing allotments, and four wild horse territories. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) | Resolve conflicts between cattle and horses on South Monitor Wild Horse Territory. |
| RANGE | D07 | (D) | Eliminate head cutting in meadows through management of livestock and/or installation of head cut structures. |
| RANGE | D12 | (A) | Complete control on 600 acres of noxious farm weeds. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 | (A) | Complete 68 acres of watershed improvement. |
| WATER & SOIL | F03 | (A) | Rehabilitate roads that exist in the vehicle closure area on Table Mountain. Continue implementation of the Table Mountain meadow restoration plan. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROMULGATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 10

| PRACTICE | MHI CODE | | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|------------|-----|--|
| WATER & SOIL | F07 | (A) | Process 46 water claims. |
| WATER & SOIL | F08 F09 | (A) | Monitor and repair, as needed, existing watershed structures. Evaluate needs for additional structures. |
| MINERALS | G05 | (D) | Standard #8 under Forest-wide mineral standards and guidelines will be emphasized in areas identified as having highly sensitive resource values; e.g., Dagget, Reynolds, Bald Mountain, Horse Heaven-Butler Basin, Morgan Basin, Table Mountain, Horse Canyon, McCann, and Hunts. See Forest Plan Maps. |
| MINERALS | G01 | (D) | Coordinate activities that may conflict with mineral development in the Hannapah-Silver Glance Mining District. |
| LANDS | J01 | (A) | Maintain the Bald Mountain Electronic Site. Permit no electronic sites on Table Mountain. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) | Complete "Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule." |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (A) | Reconstruct the White Sage, Dobbin Summit, Horse Canyon, and Charnac Basin roads to improve public safety and to reduce resource damage. |
| FACILITIES | L42 | (D) | Abandon Cottonwood and Savory administrative sites. Remove existing structures. Retain the historical structure at the Blackburn Administrative Site. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MONITOR ELK HERD

Management Methods

Management methods can be divided into two general categories: habitat management methods and population management methods. Since federal agencies have responsibility for management of the habitat, they will take the lead in habitat management. The Nevada Department of Wildlife has responsibility for population management. The Forest Service will provide input regarding desired population levels.

Population Management Methods

1. Population numbers, composition, and trend will be monitored and documented through use of annual or biannual aerial surveys using a helicopter. These flights will be scheduled prior to antler drop and in most years late enough to be able to accurately assess probable herd recruitment. Flights conducted immediately after new snowfall provide optimum conditions for locating and observing elk groups.

Due to limitations on helicopter flight time and the potential for bad weather, fixed-wing flights may be used to presurvey the herd unit when snow conditions are optimum. Location of use areas by sign and/or animal sighting could reduce the time in "search mode" and make the best use of limited helicopter flight time during regularly scheduled surveys.

Other seasonal-use areas will be determined through documentation of sightings. During the breeding season, elk bugling techniques may be used to locate elk groups. Areas of suspected but undocumented elk use will be visited. These surveys will be conducted as a joint effort by the cooperators in this plan.

Herd performance information gathered throughout the year, such as herd composition data and estimated reproduction and mortality rates, will be used to estimate population numbers. Computer population modeling may be used to better understand and demonstrate herd performance.

2. The above-mentioned data gathering methods will be used when and where appropriate to document and monitor elk use incidental to resident herd seasonal-use patterns. They will also be used to obtain information for areas of possible satellite herd establishment.
3. The Monitor elk herd, by agreement, will be an intensively managed and controlled herd; one which will not replace other animal use (e.g., domestic livestock or indigenous wildlife). Population control will be achieved through harvest. Desired levels and composition of harvest will be determined on an annual basis through the Nevada Department of Wildlife's trophy season-setting process. For the next three years, beginning in 1986, harvest will be set at a level which will limit the elk herd to 300 animals or less. This

number includes all elk (cows, calves, and bulls) within the Monitor Range and any established satellite herds. The types and dates of hunting seasons will be adjusted annually, based on herd and harvest management objectives. These hunts may include harvest of bulls, cows, or calves as appropriate.

If a satellite herd becomes established and its impacts become unacceptable, management strategies outlined for the Monitor herd, or other strategies deemed necessary to meet agency objectives, will be applied to achieve control or removal of the satellite group.

4. In keeping with the Nevada Department of Wildlife's policy plan for the management of Nevada's wildlife, management will be aimed towards providing a quality hunting experience and maintaining sufficiently high bull ratios and older age class bulls in the population to promote high hunter selectivity with reasonably high hunter success rates.
5. The herd will be managed so that it is compatible with the livestock grazing systems.

Habitat Management Methods

A primary objective is delineation of seasonal elk ranges and key management areas within those ranges. Initial efforts to accomplish this will be centered on the use-intensity mapping concept outlined in both Forest Service Handbook 2209.21 and the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook. Use-intensity mapping is a graphic depiction of intensity and distribution of use by grazing animals over an entire management area, such as an elk summer range. Use-intensity is determined through observations of grazing use and pellet counts. Because this system results in a general indication of grazing utilization, specific sites will be subject to grazing impact analysis studies to further refine use levels and plant species utilized (see FSH 2209.21 for methodology). Pellet and dropping counts will be important in separating elk and livestock use.

Preliminary use-intensity maps will be completed annually by the Forest and the BLM, as funding is available, until the end of 1987. At that time, information will be evaluated and key management areas will be selected by interagency committee as sites for long term studies to measure range condition and trend. Where possible, existing range studies will be used to provide this information. New studies will be established by the land management agency with responsibility for the area, with assistance from the Nevada Department of Wildlife as available. A monitoring schedule will be developed and adjusted as new studies are established.

Evaluation and Review

This elk management plan will be reviewed and updated in 1988 by an interagency committee. At that time, decisions regarding adjustments in population numbers will be made using all available study results. Adjustments will be accomplished through increased or decreased harvest levels. Any new population increment will be held for a minimum three-year period, at which time a new evaluation will be made.

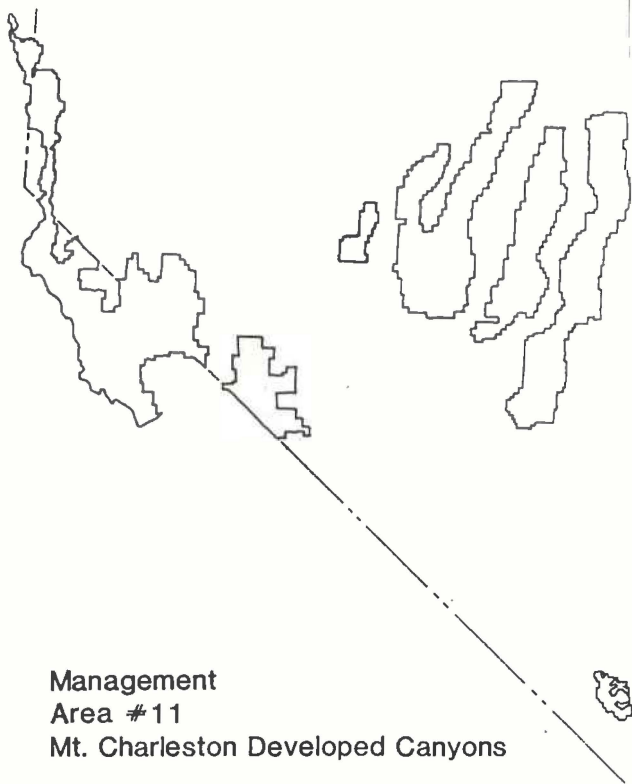
Public involvement will be solicited for that evaluation. If management strategies have been shown ineffective in achieving goals, then new strategies and methods may be implemented. Prior to that review, the following actions will be taken:

The Nevada Department of Wildlife will provide the Forest Service and the BLM with its annual condition and trend report containing the following data; recent herd composition; recent harvest figures; actions taken for habitat condition and rehabilitation; what actions were implemented for herd planning and results of those actions. The agencies will have the opportunity to provide input to that report.

The Forest Service and the BLM will assemble study data annually for inclusion in this plan. Results will be made available to all interested parties.

An interagency committee will meet annually to discuss the plan and evaluate the management methods. This meeting can be arranged to coincide with the annual spring interagency meetings.





Management
Area #11

Mt. Charleston Developed Canyons

MANAGEMENT AREA 11 - MOUNT CHARLESTON DEVELOPED CANYONS

Total acreage: 15,500 net acres

The Mount Charleston Developed Canyons Management Area is on the Las Vegas Ranger District and includes the intensively-used lands in Lee Canyon, Kyle Canyon, and along the Deer Creek Highway. The management area is used for both summer and winter recreation. Steep slopes and sheer cliffs confine most recreational activities and development to the canyon floors. There are 10 campground and picnic sites with a capacity of about 2,500 people at one time. Two organizational camps, a ski area, and 25 recreation residences, all under special use permits, enhance the developed recreational values.

Privately-owned lands in Kyle and Lee canyons have been or are being planned for development. A restaurant is located in upper Kyle Canyon but other commercial businesses, including a restaurant and motel, are located at the Forest boundary. A resort development is proposed for private land in Lee Canyon just inside the Forest boundary. A number of utility lines serve developments on both private and National Forest lands. Close coordination with the county is necessary to ensure compatible development on private lands. Acquisition and land adjustments that consolidate public ownership are a high priority.

The population of Las Vegas, exceeding .5 million people, has no other area within one-half day's drive that provides climatic relief and forest recreation. Demand for both summer and winter recreation often exceeds the available capability of the area. Wildfire hazard is a concern, particularly with heavy public use, dry climate, and increasing private land development.

Mount Charleston supports a diverse wildlife population of 52 species, 48 of which are considered endemic.

Minimal mining activity has taken place here and no mineralization is known to occur in the Paleozoic carbonates, shales, and sandstones. The area has been subject to oil and gas leasing, but no activity relating to oil and gas has taken place. The reader is referred to Appendix G for a more detailed description of this management area.

Acreage suitable for timber production: 0 acres

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

This area will be managed for a variety of high quality, public recreational opportunities for both summer and winter. All developed recreation sites will be improved and maintained to standard. Development will be managed to provide both quality and safe recreational experiences. Public use may be constrained because of low parking and highway capacity. The number of developed recreation sites will be increased.

Thrifty stands of ponderosa pine and white fir will be maintained. Forest stands will be managed to provide stand and species health and diversity, to enhance wildlife habitat, visual quality, and for continued removal of forest products. Silvicultural treatments such as salvage harvest, pruning, thinning, and reforestation will be applied, along with selected chemical treatment of individual trees.

High resource values will be protected from fire. Cooperating landowners and regulations will be used to provide for public safety and resource protection.

Management of the variety of sensitive plant species and unique wildlife species on Mount Charleston will be emphasized. Habitats will be maintained and improved through additional development of water and vegetation manipulation, with emphasis on endemic species. Forage resources will be managed for wildlife and noncommercial, recreational livestock use.

Any management activities that occur will be responsive to the goals, objectives, strategies, and policies of the "Mount Charleston Comprehensive Land Use Plan" (Clark County, 1982).

Organizational sites and recreation residences will be managed to enhance the aesthetic appearance of the facilities and surroundings.

Improvement of highways serving the management area will be coordinated with the Nevada Department of Transportation and Clark County. The administrative sites in Lee and Kyle canyons will be upgraded at the existing locations.

Soil erosion rate and water quality (groundwater) will be maintained at current levels or enhanced.

Mineral exploration/development will be guided by the "Sensitive Area Access and Reclamation Measures" identified in Forest-wide standard Number 8.

Management Prescriptions

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Intensive Dispersed Recreation, Wildlife and Current Developed Recreation | 9,100 acres |
| Intensive Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation | 6,300 acres |
| Market Opportunities and Developed Recreation | 100 acres |

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 (A) A04 | Inventory and evaluate Bonanza Sawmill site and Clark Canyon Sawmill/Cabin sites for historical and interpretive purposes, National Register nomination, and needed protection measures. |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | A03 (A) A04 | Evaluate interpretive possibilities for the Kyle Sawmill historical site. |
| RECREATION | A01 (A) | Provide added recreational interest and diversions with planned trails, interpretive walks, and informational signing by 1995. |
| RECREATION | A01 (A) | Implement informational and interpretative programs for the Kyle Ranger Station by 1992. |
| RECREATION | A01 (D) | Intensify winter recreation management in cooperation with other agencies for patrolling, education, and law enforcement in areas of general snowplay. |
| RECREATION | A01 (D) | Construct no major public developments in Kyle and Lee canyons or Deer Creek without designed capacities for sewage, water supply, vehicle parking, and traffic flow. |
| RECREATION | A06 (A) | Construct Tres Piedres Picnic Ground at junction of Deer Creek and Lee Canyon highways by 1992. |
| RECREATION | A05 (A) | Reconstruct Kyle and Hilltop campgrounds by 1989. |
| RECREATION | A06 (A) | Construct trailhead facilities at Harris Saddle, Mary Jane Falls, and Camp Bonanza by 1991. |
| RECREATION | A01 (D) | Continue to manage Mack's Canyon for dispersed recreation use. |
| RECREATION | A07 (D) | Manage developed sites as fee sites and to standard. |
| RECREATION | A07 (A) | Provide for small group camping at McWilliams Campground by 1993. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| PRACTICE | MHI CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|---|
| RECREATION | A08 (A) | Close Foxtail Canyon, Old Mill, and the Meadows to snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles or cycles by 1986. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Restrict all motorized vehicles, except over-snow vehicles, to designated routes. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Utilize management methods to divert public to other areas on days when site capacity is exceeded. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Utilize planned parking along highways and within sites as a control factor to limit both summer and winter use to a designated capacity. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Continue a "Take-it-Home" public campaign to manage solid waste. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Discourage winter snowplay in Kyle Canyon. Provide winter signing that directs tubers and sledgers to safe areas by 1986. |
| RECREATION | A11 (A) | Complete the North Loop to the Lee Canyon segment of the Spring Mountain Trail. |
| RECREATION | A10 A11 (A) | Construct and upgrade an interconnecting trail system to a consistent standard, including trail condition, signing, and level of maintenance. Emphasis will be placed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mary Jane Falls Trail, one mile by 1987 - Lateral access trails to the Crest Trail, 3.5 miles by 1995 - North Loop to Bristlecone Trail, two miles by 1989 - Lower South Loop Trail, 2.5 miles by 1991 |
| RECREATION | A12 (D) | Emphasize management and maintenance of the Mount Charleston National Recreation Trail. |
| RECREATION | A12 (A) | Provide high-quality interpretive trails at Robbers Roost, Desert View, and Bristlecone. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| PRACTICE | MTM CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|-------------|---|
| RECREATION | A12 (A) | Appropriately sign trail heads to inform users of restrictions and requirements. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Monitor the augmentation of elk and existing deer populations in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the BLM. Participate in revising the management plan for the herds. |
| WILDLIFE | C03 (A) | Enhance wildlife habitat by better water distribution and vegetation manipulation. Protect undeveloped water sources for wildlife needs. Provide water for wildlife at all developed water systems. Maintain water development facilities to protect investments. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Continue efforts to prevent unauthorized livestock from entering the National Forest and take civil or criminal action when appropriate. Continue exclusion of wild horses and burros. |
| TIMBER | E03 (A) | Develop a vegetation management schedule for accomplishment of timber treatment objectives. |
| TIMBER | E07 (A) | Harvest decadent, diseased, or insect infested timber where other resource values can be protected, and remove trees posing a safety hazard. |
| SOIL | F02 (A) | Control erosion through self-containment and channel improvements. Continue emphasis on sk. area, the county camp, and the Meadows. Avoid occupancy or soil disturbing activities near major drainage channels. Strictly control use of heavy equipment in all areas. |
| WATERSHED | F09 (A) | Protect surface and underground water quality. Implement and continue US Geological Survey groundwater monitoring program. |
| WATERSHED | F07 (A) | Continue to obtain and protect water rights for public benefits. Protest other water filing conflicting with existing and planned Forest needs. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (A) | Maintain Kyle Canyon weather station in present location for continuity of records. |

* for quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROMISED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| <u>PRACTICE</u> | <u>MII CODE</u> | <u>MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)*</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Development of the Lee Canyon Ski Area is to be guided by an approved master plan. For the Lee Canyon Ski Area: (1) cooperate with the Nevada Department of Transportation and the ski area to utilize maximum parking on existing pavement; (2) commercial services will be limited, incidental, and subordinate to the primary purpose of winter recreational skiing; and (3) ski area development and lift construction will not be extended for scenic ride opportunities and will not terminate on the higher ridge lines. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (A) | Development in organizational camps is guided by approved master plans. The following direction applies to the management and use of organization camps: (1) correct current erosion loss at county camp by on-site retention of runoff; (2) allow for county camp expansion for tent camping and day-use activities, and confine overnight structures to existing site; and (3) evaluate feasibility of an interconnecting road between organization camps. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Issue no new recreation residence permits for vacant or relinquished lots. Limit additional capital investments or structural expansions to existing residences. Continue to limit permanent, year-around residency. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Maximize public availability of limited Forest acreage by limiting new structural special uses, preventing unauthorized uses, and minimizing visual and environmental impacts of existing uses. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (A) | Relocate the Kyle-to-Lee telephone line to the proposed powerline corridor when the Lee Canyon powerline is constructed. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (D) | Cooperate with Clark County in unified water delivery and sewage systems that will service both public and private development. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (A) | Enter into agreements for operation and maintenance of the Kyle Summer Home Group, and Lee Canyon and Deer Creek water systems. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| PRACTICE | BLM CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------|--|
| LANDS | J05 (D) | Cooperate with Clark County to protect undeveloped status of county land in the Meadows. |
| LANDS | J06 (A) | Survey and post, by priority, those landlines most likely to have encroachment. |
| LANDS | J15 (D) | Place a high priority on a land purchase and exchange program for private lands. National Forest System lands will remain in federal ownership. |
| LANDS | J15 (A) | Implement on acquired lands the necessary fire protection and public-use management sufficient to protect existing resource values. |
| PLANNING | J22 (D) | Cooperate with appropriate public agencies, county government, and private landowners to provide ordinances or controls for signing and architecture. |
| PLANNING | J22 (A) | Work closely with Clark County, state agencies, and private owners on long-range planning for solid waste, sewage, fire protection, erosion control, water systems, ground water quality and aesthetics. |
| FACILITIES | L01 (D) | Complete Forest Development Transportation Facility Schedule. |
| FACILITIES | L01 (D) | Cooperate with the BLM in recognizing potential recreation sites and potential transportation routes which can enhance accessibility for public recreation. |
| FACILITIES | L01 (D) | Evaluate alternatives to resolving traffic congestion at dead-end of Kyle Canyon Highway by constructing a one-way loop. |
| FACILITIES | L01 (D) | Cooperate with Clark County, the BLM, and the Nevada Department of Transportation on location and design of turnouts, widening for viewpoints, signing, roadside parking, maintenance, and |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|------------|---|
| | | improvements within highway rights-of-way. Avoid improvements which simply straighten alignment or increase traffic speed or volume. Retain Kyle Canyon, Deer Creek, and Lee Canyon highways at present widths and control excessive signing. |
| FACILITIES | L01 | (D) Discourage borrow, sand or gravel pits, and stockpile sites within or adjacent to rights-of-way to avoid conflicts with recreation, scenic, and aesthetic values. |
| FACILITIES | L25 | (A) Upgrade Lee Canyon Administration Site to provide for proper management of year-around recreation. Modify Visitor Information Center at Kyle Canyon Administration Site to permit full utilization for public service. |
| FACILITIES | L25 | (A) Provide for subsurface collection at the source of Lee Canyon and Deer Creek water systems. |
| FACILITIES | L42 | (A) Evaluate effects of water utilization on underground aquifers prior to facility development. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (D) Coordinate and cooperate with the Nevada Division of Forestry, the BLM, and local agencies in the prevention and suppression of wildfires to reduce protection costs and increase availability of firefighting and prevention resources. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (A) Prepare incident preattack plans for Kyle, Deer Creek, and Lee canyons. |
| PROTECTION | P12 P13 | (D) Emphasize fuel management and prevention in Kyle and Lee canyons. Plan for fuel reduction and shaded fuel breaks around developed sites which have a high fire hazard. |
| PROTECTION | P01 | (D) Consider mudslide, avalanche, and flood potential in locating any new structures or facilities. |
| PROTECTION | P24 | (D) Continue an intensive law enforcement program which increases public safety while decreasing resource and property damage. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 11

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|---|
| PROTECTION | P01 | (A) Prepare a fire management program based on fuel inventories that will: 1. Provide detailed prescriptions to use such tools as prescribed burning and vegetative treatment for managing fires and fuels to prevent large destructive fires. 2. Provide preattack plans for fuel types to guide control of fires that escape initial attack. 3. Identify fuel types where modified fire control standards would allow fires to burn naturally and where they may be useful in retaining ecological succession. |
| PROTECTION | P24 | (A) Aggressively pursue unauthorized occupancy cases. Reduce existing backlog. |



* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.



Management
Area #12
Mt. Charleston Wilderness Area

MANAGEMENT AREA 12 - PROPOSED WILDERNESS

Total acreage: 42,500 net acres

This management area is proposed for wilderness designation in the Forest and encompasses the majority of Forest lands administered by the Las Vegas Ranger District. It contains the highest elevations in the Spring Mountain Range, with the summit of Charleston Peak at 11,918 feet. The area extends completely across the crest of the Spring Mountain Range. Prominent summits also include Willow Peak, Bonanza Peak, McFarland Peak, Harris Peak, and Griffith Peak. Major drainage of the Spring Mountains commences in this area.

Annual precipitation ranges from 25 to 28 inches with snow depths of four to six feet. Most avalanches and floods originate in these higher elevations. Springs are limited in number, but provide an important water source for wildlife. Springs located near trails attract recreationists; however, camping next to these water sources restricts wildlife use.

Grazing has been light and limited to wildlife, occasional trespassing livestock, and recreational stock. Areas suited for grazing are limited to a few scattered and easily-eroded grassy openings. Many endemic plant species occur. Hay packed-in for recreational stock or frequent overnight use in these meadows could introduce exotic plant seed. Exotics could change existing conditions and threaten endemic plants. Use of commercial pelleted feed and restrictive grazing serve to minimize this possibility.

Recreational use is generally limited to hiking, primitive camping, horseback riding, hunting, and mountain or rock climbing. Access into this area is limited to foot and horse travel. Ridgeline trails currently extend through most of the area. An interconnecting trail system has been proposed for the existing trail along the crest. This trail system would extend from near Mount Stirling, across the Forest, and into the Red Rock Recreation Area. Cooperation with other agencies and organizations would be needed to complete this proposal.

In the higher elevations, just below timber line at 11,500 feet, lies a coniferous forest principally consisting of bristlecone pine. A few limber pine can be found scattered through the type, but herbaceous and shrub ground-cover is almost lacking. This management area contains 18,800 acres of bristlecone pine and is the most extensive stand of these ancient trees to be found in the Intermountain Region. This pine is highly valued for aesthetic and scientific purposes and is among the oldest living organisms in the world. The gnarled and grotesque stature is attractive to recreationists and photography enthusiasts. Controls are necessary to protect these trees from vandalism, firewood cutting, removal for other purposes, and collection of dead "drift wood."

There have been few man-caused fires. Lightning storms in June and July can pose a threat and isolated trees are often struck on high ridge lines. Ground fuel, however, is generally absent and opportunity for fire to spread is limited because trees are scattered.

The Carpenter Canyon watershed was designated as a research natural area in 1973, but has never been withdrawn from mineral entry. A US Geological Survey stream gauge is located in Carpenter Creek to monitor stream flow.

Other uses include a repeater on Charleston Peak, which provides radio communication for the Forest, a phone line to Lee Canyon, and a snow course in upper Clark Canyon. The Charleston Peak radio communication site is considered vital to maintaining future communication links on the district.

An unusual water chute has been formed in a rocky gorge in the southern fork of Wallace Canyon. A waterline transports water from this source to cattle troughs, located on BLM lands.

Two large tracts of private land extend into this management area. Most of the west-facing Mummy Mountain escarpment and upper slopes are within these private lands. The North Loop Trail passes through the southern tip of this ownership. Acquisition of these lands is desirable for management purposes and to protect aesthetic and watershed values.

There is no known mineral potential in this area and exploration is not anticipated.

TOTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Management will meet the objectives and intent of the Wilderness Act. Emphasis will be on maintaining natural conditions to:

- protect the fragile environment and its unique plants and animals
- enhance aesthetics
- maintain quality watershed conditions
- enhance semi-primitive nonmotorized recreational opportunities

The 236 acres adjacent to the La Madre Wilderness Study Area will be protected until BLM studies and decisions are completed.

Management activities will be responsive to the goals, objectives, strategies, and policies of the "Mount Charleston Comprehensive Land Use Plan" (Clark County, 1982).

If any mineral activities are proposed, then a validity exam will be conducted.

Management Prescription

Wilderness

42,500 Acres

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 17

| PRACTICE | MIH CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|----------------|--|
| RECREATION | A01 (D) | Construct no trails in McFarland Canyon. |
| RECREATION | A08 (D) | Require refuse and inorganic waste to be removed by recreationists (Pack it in-Pack it out). |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) | Rehabilitate or stabilize abandoned trail segments. |
| RECREATION | A08 (A) | Relocate trails, where necessary, to minimize impacts on wildlife, meadows, and springs. |
| RECREATION | A10 (D) A11 | Locate or relocate trails to minimize impacts on steep slopes and to avoid proximity to water sources and meadows. |
| RECREATION | A10 (A) A11 | Construct and upgrade an interconnecting trail system to a consistent standard, including trail condition, signing, and level of maintenance. Emphasis will be on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Loop to Bristlecone Pine Trail, two miles by 1989 - Lateral access trails to the Crest Trail, six miles by 1995 - Griffith Peak Trail, six miles by 1990 - Uncompleted segments and flood damaged portions of the Crest Trail, 2.5 miles by 1992 |
| RECREATION | A12 (A) | Sign trails and access points to inform users of restrictions and requirements by 1988. |
| RECREATION | A12 (D) | Emphasize management, extension, and maintenance of the Mount Charleston National Recreation Trail. |
| WILDERNESS | B01 (A) P01 | Prepare a wilderness management schedule which will include a schedule for fire management. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Monitor augmentation of elk and existing deer populations with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and participate in revising the management plan for the herds. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Evaluate feasibility of bighorn sheep augmentation. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 12

| PRACTICE | MII CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|--------------|----------|--|
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Monitor big game utilization of high elevation meadows. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (A) | Evaluate Carpenter Creek for fisheries habitat. Fishery establishment will only be for research purposes, not for recreational use. |
| WILDLIFE | C01 (D) | Manage and protect water sources primarily for wildlife. |
| WILDLIFE | C03 (D) | Provide undisturbed access for wildlife by requiring overnight camping to be at least 1/8 mile away from water sources, or divert water to new sources when conflicts occur. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Prevent unauthorized livestock grazing. |
| RANGE | D07 (D) | Protect meadows from recreational stock grazing by requiring camping away from meadows and requiring use of pelleted feed. |
| WATERSHED | F07 (A) | Continue to obtain and protect water rights for public benefits. Protest other water filings which conflict with existing and planned Forest needs. |
| SPECIAL USES | J01 (A) | Remove the telephone line special use as soon as possible. Until removed, administer use to minimize visibility. Require hand maintenance. |
| LANDS | J06 (A) | Survey and post, by priority, those landlines most likely to have encroachments. |
| LANDS | J11 (A) | Acquire, or exchange for, undeveloped private lands within the National Forest boundary to enhance public opportunities and protect visual quality. |
| FACILITIES | L42 (A) | Retain Forest Service radio repeater and antennas on Mount Charleston. |
| PROTECTION | P01 (D) | Coordinate and cooperate with the Nevada Division of Forestry, the BLM, and local agencies in prevention and suppression of wildfires to reduce protection costs and increase availability of firefighting and prevention resources. |

* For quantified activities, see Chapter V, Action Plans by Resource.

PROPOSED AND PROBABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 12

| PRACTICE | MIL CODE | MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (D) OR ACTIVITY (A)* |
|------------|-------------|--|
| PROTECTION | P24 (D) | Aggressively pursue unauthorized occupancy and use cases. Reduce existing backlog. |

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTION, ACTIVITIES, AND PRACTICES APPLY TO THE NATIONAL FOREST PARCEL ADJACENT TO THE BLM LA MADRE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA:

| | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| WILDERNESS | B03 (D) | Protect wilderness values of the area until completion of the BLM studies and a final recommendation. |
|------------|---------|---|



2 1987

U OF L GOVT. DOCUMENTS

FED. DEPOSITORY ITEM